SUMMARY VIEW
OF
PRACTICE OF
PHYSICK

VOL. 1

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Synopsis Medicinæ:

OR, A

SUMMARY VIEW

Of the WHOLE

Practice of Physick.

Being the SENTIMENTS of the most Celebrated AUTHORS in all Ages,

Relating to DISEASES, their *Causes* and *Cures*.

WITH

Most Cases in SURGERY and MIDWIFERY.

To which are added,

Some OBSERVATIONS very Rare and Uncommon; and a Curious Treatise on all Sorts of POISONS.

In TWO VOLUMES.

By *JOHN ALLEN*, M.D. and F.R.S.

Translated by himself from the last Edition of his Latin SYNOPSIS, *with very large Improvements.*

VOL. I.

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M.DCC.XXXIII.

2057

TO THE

READER.

PHYSICK, of all Arts the most noble, within few Years past, with regard to its Preliminary Institutions and Theory, hath been wonderfully improved; it must be acknowledged withal, not without the greatest Concern, that the practical Part, by far the most excellent, hath not received equal Advantages. The Art of Healing makes but slow advances towards Perfection. There appears indeed in the Revolution of Times now and then a Person of extraordinary Faculties and singular Endowments, who in this most beneficial Branch of it have signalized themselves; but Men whom Nature hath so peculiarly qualified, make but a small Number, we find, in the long Succession of Ages, since the Days of the great Hippocrates. *In the mean time,*

instead of well-established Rules of sound Practice, and better Methods of curing Diseases, we are even surfeited with new Hypotheses and new Theories continually obtruded upon us, which seem to be calculated more for the Ostentation of the Authors, than for the promoting of useful Knowledge. However common that Maxim is, Qui speculantur non medentur; *Observation sufficiently evinces, that it is equally true.*

The Intent of the Work, which I am engaged in, is to present to the World, as carefully and compendiously as is possible, a Regular and Laudable Practice, *wheresoever it may be met with, founded on the Observation of the most eminent Writers. This is what I have at present undertaken, esteeming it as a Duty incumbent on me to perform it in the best manner I can; at the same time I think it reasonable to hope, that some Author of greater Abilities will hereafter execute this same Design more to his own Credit, as well as the general Good; that we may at one view behold, what advances there are really made towards a certainty*

tainty of curing Diseases upon solid and undoubted Principles.

This Business of mine for the most part bespeaks me to be only a Monitor. All Diseases, to which human Bodies are incident, are here graphically described; the principal Causes, from whence they arise, are discovered; and their several Prognosticks and Events set forth; the Indications of Cure are laid down; some Remedies, at least the most eminent in their kind, are either briefly produced or hinted at; a few compact Forms of Receipts are subjoined: That a way may be laid open for a proper Method of curing Diseases with the greatest certainty that is possible, in the most expeditious, safe, and pleasant manner that can be.

Quotations of Authors are not to be esteemed for their Number, but Weight and Importance. I have not made such frequent Citations from the Aphorisms of the most famous Boerhaave, *as that incomparable Book afforded me Opportunity of doing, because I presume, it is in every Person's hands, and*

undoubtedly in their Esteem. For it is a Work perfectly compleat, the highest Instance of human Composure in its kind, and can never be too often read, or too much delighted in as a darling Piece.

As for the Ætiology, *or the accounting for the Causes of Distempers, what is here produced to that purpose makes (I must own) but a small Share of this Work. The primary Causes of Diseases are of so hidden a Nature, as to exceed any Researches or Penetration of mine; and indeed it must be acknowledged, were we ingenuous in our Confessions, that for the most part they shun our Enquiry, and rather than prove our Quickness of Sight, upbraid us with Blindness. We sail as it were on the Bosom of the mighty Deep, unacquainted with the* Longitude.

As for my own part, that I might not seem to have been no Contributor at all to this Collection; give me leave to say, many things are drawn from my own private Stores, and many useful Memorandums frequently

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quently occur in this Edition, which are freely assigned over to the Use of the Publick; and I flatter myself, that they will not prove the only imperfect and jejune part of this Performance.

Whether these Lucubrations may have any intrinsick value in them, is what I am not a Judge of; but I am sufficiently aware, that I cannot say any thing by way of Preface, that may render them either more elegant or useful; nor do I promise any thing of this kind for the future, with any view of their further Support or Vindication.

One thing only I have thought necessary to premise, That the Reader may assure himself, that no persuasion of Friends, no thirst after Gain, or desire of Applause, excited me to this Work; but the honest and unbiassed Suggestions of my own Mind, wholly regarding the Publick Good, for the Relief of the Sick, and the Information of the Unexperienced.

And now, Candid Reader, I take my leave of you, hoping you will favourably receive this Collection, which I have borrowed from the Publick, but may be allowed to be repaid with Interest by my Additions. Accept this my Endeavour, though not so valuable as I could wish it, as a Pledge of that sincere Love and Good-Will, which I bear you and all Mankind.— Farewell.

Medicus est Minister, Natura Medicatrix, &c.

By a Disease when *Nature*'s hard beset,
She fights her Foe, with labour, toil and sweat;
Her Hand-maid *Physick* to the Battle flies,
Her Mistress arms, and succours with Supplies;
Her Aid by Heaven is bless'd, she bears the Shield:
But 'tis Dame * *Nature*, that disputes the Field.

* *Hippocrat. Epid.* Lib. vi. Sect. 5. Aphor. 1, &c.

A

SUMMARY VIEW

Of the Whole

Practice of PHYSICK, &c.

CHAP. I.

Being the first ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of FEVERS *in general, from my own Observation and Reading.*

Art. I. FEVERS, as the famous Dr. *Sydenham* hath well observed, with their several Appendages, making up well nigh two thirds in number of all Distempers, and affecting, as they do, the whole Body; I thought it reasonable to treat of them in the first place. *The Introduction.*

A Fever, what.

Art. 2. Now a *Fever*, according to the same Author, *is nothing else but the Effort of Nature, to free itself of some morbifick Matter, which she finds injurious, in order to establish a better Health.*

The Division of Fevers.

Art. 3. The most general and natural Division of Fevers is into *Essential* and *Symptomatick*.

The Essential Fever.

Art. 4. An essential Fever is such, whose primary Cause lies in the Blood itself, deriving its original from no other Distemper of the solid Parts, or any way depending on them; and this is, absolutely speaking, a FEVER properly so called.

Symptomatick.

Art. 5. A symptomatick Fever is a secondary Fever, which does not properly subsist of itself, but owes its original to the Disorder of some particular Part, and most commonly depends on some remarkable Inflammation, from whence the Variety of *inflammatory Fevers* so called.

The Division of an Essential.

Art. 6. An essential Fever is divided into a Diary, an Intermittent, a Continent or Remitting, and a Continual Fever.

Diary.

Art. 7. A diary Fever, called *Ephemera*, by the *Greeks*, is of all others the most mild, being but of one Day's Continuance: It is occasioned by the scorching Heat of the Sun, too much Exercise, or some other external Accident, and terminates of its own accord in the space of twenty-four Hours. It requires no other Cure besides a little rest and lying a-bed.

Intermitting.

Art. 8. Next to this are the Tribes of intermitting Fevers, viz. *Quotidians*, *Simple Tertians*, and *Simple Quartans*, *Double Tertians*, and *Double Quartans*, &c. These, with respect to a single Fit, terminate like a Diary, in the space of twenty-four Hours or less; but then the Fit returns again, according as the Sort of it is, either every Day, every third, or every fourth Day.

Art. 9. The next degree of Fevers to Intermittents, which also seems to be something a-kin to them, is the Continent or Remitting Fever, called by the *Greeks*, *Synechès*, which in truth is a continual Fever, with respect to duration, tho' not degree; it continues many Days together without intermission, but then it has its diminutions and augmentations, sometimes regular, sometimes irregular, but no thorough Intermissions. *A Continent Fever.*

Art. 10. The fourth and last degree of Fevers, is the Continual Fever, properly so called, by the *Greeks* termed *Synochos*. This Fever goes on uniformly from the beginning to the end without any remarkable abatement of the Symptoms, having no intervals of remission or periodical returns of Exacerbation: Of this kind are malignant Fevers, pestilential Fevers, the Plague itself, &c. *A Continual Fever.*

The Sentiments of Dr. SYDENHAM.

Art. 11. A Physician would go on in a poor blind way, should he attempt the Cure of Fevers, without having regard to the particular *Constitution of the Year*, which commonly produces a Fever, *sui generis*, or of a particular kind; and whatsoever Distempers happen in the Course of that Year, they usually partake something of the nature of that Fever, or bear some Analogy to it, or will be apt to convert into it. These *various Constitutions* or *Habitudes* of different Years depend on certain occult alterations of the Air, which are inexplicable, and in their different turns produce different Fevers, which we call *Stationary*. *Regard is to be had to the Constitution of the Year.*

Art. 12. These *stationary Fevers* being as it were new every Year, it is prudence, to wait with a little patience, to see what Nature would be *And we are to consider a little upon the Onset of a new Fever.*

be ât, and not to run too precipitately upon the ûse of hazardous Medicines, attending in the mean time with care and diligence to discover the Indications that may arise from what appears hurtful or beneficial in the Case. I for my part am not ashamed to own, that in treating of these Fevers, when I have not been well satisfied in my own Mind, what I should do, have done just nothing at all; which doing nothing hath turned to the advantage of my Patient and my own Credit: for whilst I have been watching for an Opportunity, how I might fairly attack it, the Fever has in the mean while, either gone off of itself, or else changed its Type or Form into some such kind or other, which I knew full well how to vanquish. "And indeed it is no small "satisfaction to a good Man, in matters doubt-"ful and easily liable to errors, to preserve "himself at least blameless, if he cannot ren-"der himself more serviceable."

The Causes of Fevers. *Art.* 13. "The Cause of a Fever is not heat "alone, (says *Hippocrates De Vet. Medic.*) but "heat and bitterness together, heat and acidi-"ty, heat and saltness, and innumerable other "combinations in the Blood." It is found nevertheless by experience, that some Persons from *It may happen in sound Bodies.* sound and perfect Health, where there has been neither a Plethory, or any cacochymical Dispositions to cause it, have fallen into a Fever; because perhaps some very extraordinary alteration in the Air, or some great change in their way of living, or some considerable Error in the six Non-naturals have happened: I say, sound Bodies on such occasions may be seized with a Fever, only to the end that their Blood may acquire a new state and condition, whereby to accommodate itself to the alteration of the Air, Way of living, &c.

Art.

Art. 14. The general Indication for treating Fevers, is to preserve the Blood in ſuch a ſtate, as to its Motion, as Nature, under thoſe Circumſtances, ſeems to aim at, *viz.* to prevent a too great impetuoſity of the Circulation, from whence dangerous Symptoms might ariſe; or, if need be, to excite a brisker Motion, if it moves too ſluggiſhly, that Nature might not be fruſtrated in its Deſign of introducing the Fever. From hence the Rule for letting of Blood may judiciouſly be gathered, as to Quantity, Repetition, or wholly omitting it. *The general Indication.*

Art. 15. In the beginning of Fevers, if the Stomach has a natural inclination to caſt, it is abſolutely neceſſary to give an Emetick; for elſe in the progreſs of the Fever a *Diarrhœa* will be apt to break forth, which may be of dangerous conſequence. The proper time to give an Emetick, is indeed in the beginning; however, if it ſhould happen to have been omitted, it may be given at any time of the Diſtemper, provided there be ſufficient Strength to bear the Operation, and after it ſome Anodyne Medicine. Afterwards, if Bleeding be not indicated, and there be no *Diarrhœa*, a Clyſter may be adminiſtred every other day, until the tenth or twelfth, at which time Nature inclining towards a *Criſis*, in my opinion ſome warming Medicines may be given to haſten the Concoction. If the feveriſh Ebullition proceeds regularly and in due order, there ſeems to be no need of giving any Medicines at all; foraſmuch as the Depuration of the Blood is wholly and ſolely the Work of Nature. *A Vomit.*

Art. 16. Commonly about the 15th Day, if there be a laudable Separation in the Urine, and a Remiſſion of the Symptoms, a Cathartick ought to be given, leſt the noxious Humours, ſecreted *A Purge may be given towards the end.*

from the Blood, being absorbed again into it, should cause a Relapse; notwithstanding it is sometimes requisite to defer the purging until the 17th Day.

Purge after Bleeding. *Art.* 17. From repeated trials, I affirm, that nothing does so certainly and powerfully cool the Body, as Purging after Bleeding: Any one will find it in Experience true, that it abates and allays a Fever beyond any Remedies whatsoever, both as it cleanses the Intestines, and prepares the way for an Anodyne. *Sched. Mon.*

A two-fold Secretion. *Art.* 18. [As fermenting Liquors purify themselves, by throwing up a light Scum at the top, and casting the Dregs or Sediment to the Bottom;] so has the Blood two most natural ways to depurate itself, *viz.* by the grosser Fæces through the Intestines, and by the lighter Impurities through the Skin, which last it performs rather by a free and gentle Perspiration, than by a profuse Sweat. After such a breathing Sweat a *Diarrhœa* is less dangerous.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

A Fever, what. *Art.* 19. A Fever is the most frequent Distemper that happens, an inseparable Companion of Inflammations of all kinds; it is ever attended with a manifold variety of Symptoms.

The Symptoms which happen in all Fevers. *Art.* 20. In every Fever from an internal Cause, the three chief Observables are, first, an universal Trembling, then a quick Pulse and an increased Heat, various as to time and degrees. When the Symptoms are very urgent, and very hastily make their progress, the Fever is called *acute*; when they are more mild and gentle, it is denominated a *slow Fever*. A Fever almost always begins with a sort of cold Shivering, soon after the Pulse growing quicker, affords the

primary

primary Diagnostick of a Fever; so that an increased Velocity of the Contraction of the Heart, together with a greater Resistance at the capillary Vessels, make up the Idea of an acute Distemper, which may be produced by an infinite number of Causes. The Health of the Patient seems to be the primary Aim of Nature in Fevers; notwithstanding, Fevers often end in Death, and sometimes they degenerate into some other Disease.

Art. 21. The general Cure of Fevers is summarily comprehended in consulting the Strength of Nature, in correcting and discharging the Acrimony from the Blood, in dissolving gross Humours, and expelling them, and in mitigating the Symptoms. If we perceive the Symptoms run high, and Nature to grow exorbitant, we must moderate it by enjoining Abstinence, a slender Diet, drinking Water, Bleeding, cooling Clysters, *&c.* If Nature seems to be too sluggish, she is to be excited by Cordials, Aromaticks, Volatiles, *&c.* The Cause of the Fever being taken away, the Symptoms will cease, in as much as they primarily depend upon it; so that if they can be born without danger of Life, they scarce require any particular Cure, nor many times are they without great Caution to be interrupted; but if they are unseasonable and too violent, they are to be mitigated with proper Remedies, due regard being had to the Cause and State of the Distemper.

The general Cure.

Of the Symptoms.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 22. A Fever is the Motion of Nature, or a sort of Struggle, by means whereof, through the Assistance of the Spirits more or less altered, she

What Nature aims at in a Fever.

ſhe endeavours to diſcharge ſomething, which is injurious to the animal Oeconomy.

Of Diet. *Art.* 23. By how much the more acute a Fever is, by ſo much the more ſparing and ſlender the Diet ought to be. In Fevers, though they lie many days without eating any thing, 'tis the ſame thing; I never ſaw any one *ſtarved to death in a Fever*, but rather upon eating and drinking the Fever would be exaſperated. For in taking of Food, the Appetite preſcribes the *Rule, the Quantity, the Quality, and the Time.*

Vomits and Sweats. *Art.* 24. Vomits in almoſt all Fevers are of advantage in the beginning. Even Nature herſelf teaches us the uſe of Sudorificks; they are moſt beneficial, when the ſigns of Concoction appear, and they are alſo uſeful through the whole Courſe of the Diſtemper, yea, even by the promiſcuous uſe of them Fevers are often cured. Spirit of Sal Armoniac, or its volatile Salt is eſteemed an univerſal *Febrifuge*, which being given pretty often, ſeldom fails of Succeſs. All ſugared things are very hurtful in Fevers. *Hippocrates* allows of Wine in all Fevers. I have always obſerved, that as long as the Urine is crude, ſo long the Condition of the Patient is in an ambiguous State: But when the ſigns of Digeſtion appear, they preſage a happy Event. The Buſineſs of *Digeſtion or Concoction is ſolely the Work of Nature.* Amongſt the Symptoms that are mortal, none is more certainly ſo, than a frequent lifting up of the Hands to the Noſtrils, when there is no diſcharge of Matter to occaſion it.

The

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

Art. 25. In acute and inflammatory Diseases but a very few Medicines are required; for it will be sufficient diligently to observe the ways that Nature aims to relieve itself, and to forward the Cure in those ways by assisting her; otherwise the Patient will receive rather a Damage than a Benefit. *The Steps of Nature are to be followed.*

Art. 26. In universal Fevers, that is to say, such as do arise from some Disorder in the Blood itself, one need not be sollicitous to look out for Indications from any particular part affected; forasmuch as the original Causes of Fevers and the Parts primarily affected are for the most part to us unknown; we ought to form our Indications from the Disposition of the Mass of Blood, wherein the Fever resides, rather than have regard to any vain Speculation of *proximate Causes*, which we call *Primoprimæ*, or primitive Causes, which are too abstruse for us to penetrate. *Vain Speculations to be avoided.*

Art. 27. If there be any Obstruction in the Bowels, we are to take care by proper Evacuations to remove the Load, and by that means take away some of the fewel of the Distemper; if the Blood be too furiously agitated, we are to quell such an Impetuosity; if it be embarass'd with gross and coagulated Humours, we are to endeavour to dissolve it, and render it more fluid: for in the due Observation of these three Precepts consists in a manner the whole Cure of Fevers, where the *Viscera* are sound, and the peccant Humours are lodged in the Blood, or in the *Primæ Viæ*, that is, the alimentary Duct. And then when Nature tends to produce a *Crisis*, or she has already began it, we are to refrain from the *Three Precepts in the Cure of Fevers.*

the use of Medicines, as much as we would avoid the Plague.

A cadaverous Scent presage Death.

Art. 28. I often use to judge of the Issue of the Distemper by the Smell, which the sick Persons perspire, whether the Distemper is likely to be slight or difficult, short or long, or of any other kind. We perceive, as I have often taken notice, in some Persons, when we come to feel their Pulse, some days before their death, a *cadaverous Scent* exhaling from them, like that from dead Bodies in a Vault, which is a Note worth while for Physicians to remark.

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

A Rule of Diet.

Art. 29. *Hippocrates*'s *Aphorism* concerning Diet in acute Diseases runs thus; where the Disease is very acute, accompanied with violent Pains, and for that reason a very slender Diet to be enjoin'd; when the Case becomes otherwise, it may be allowable to fare more plentifully as the Distemper remits. *Sect.* 1. *Aphor.* 7.

The Inconveniency of too many Medicines.

Art. 30. Those are grossly mistaken, who in acute and inflammatory Distempers make use of abundance of Medicines, so long till Nature not knowing which way to turn herself, but being variously distracted to and fro, both by the violence of the Distemper and the burden of the Medicines, is at last forced to succumb. For the orderly motion of Nature being disturbed and distracted with the repetition of so many Medicines immethodically given, the Fever is not lessened; and the *Crisis* is postponed, and the Patient exposed to a dubious Event, either dies or falls into a chronical Distemper.

The Inconveniency of Bleeding too often.

Art. 31. It is certain from experience, (says Dr. *Willis*) that frequent bleeding renders those, who use it, more liable to fall into Fevers than others: wherefore it is commonly said, that

those,

those, who use bleeding, unless they repeat it every Year, are subject to Fevers, and are very apt to grow fat.

Art. 32. In continual Fevers if the Pulse is strong and uniform, how much soever Deliriums, Tremors, Spasms, and the rest of the direful Symptoms of the nervous kind may seem to threaten Death, yet it always prognosticates well: But on the contrary a quick Pulse, weak and faltering, infallibly foreshews Death to be approaching, however flattering the rest of the Symptoms may be. *Morton.* *A general Prognostick.*

Art. 33. For the cure of Fevers the utmost Stretch and greatest Sagacity of the Physician is required Much is owing to an *Excellency* of *Judgement*, and to an *innate and incommunicable Capacity*. The Nature of the Distemper, the Constitution of the Year, the Temperament of the Patient and his Manner of living, all and every one of the Symptoms, and a multitude of other Incidents and Accidents, all jointly and separately are to be thoroughly weighed with a *serene Presence of Mind*, and *calm Judgement*: from all which rightly compared, there arises to a sagacious and skilful Physician, who goes on soft and fair, a clear and distinct Method of practice for the most part crowned with success. I have experienced the Truth of what I say, for a long series of Years, not without a great deal of Satisfaction of Mind. *A Sprightliness of Genius required.*

Of Intermitting FEVERS.

The SENTIMENTS of *Morton.*

Art. 34. An intermitting Fever is a præternatural Heat kindled in the Blood by an unusual Expansion of the Spirits, returning at certain Periods. *The Definition of an intermitting Fever.*

riods. In this kind of Fever a Chilness, Shivering, Heat, and Sweats successively follow one another. The Fit is also attended with an universal Sickness, Nauseousness and Vomiting, Pain of the Head, Loins, *&c.* The Paroxysm or Fit is very *acute*, but the Distemper itself generally more or less *chronical*. A simple intermitting Fever is easily known; for it discovers itself of its own accord; and how great a Variety soever there may be of 'em (let them be *Quotidians*, *Tertians*, *Quartans*, &c.) the *morbifick Ferment* of all is the same, which certainly and quickly yields to the force of the *Peruvian Bark*.

The Species of intermitting Fevers. *Art.* 35. " The common Species of intermitting Fevers are *simple Quotidians*, *Tertians*, and *Quartans*, *double Quotidians*, *Tertians and Quartans*, *Half Tertians*, &c. There are also intermitting Fevers, which return every 5th, 6th, or 7th Day. In my practice, I once had the fortune to meet with an intermitting Fever, of a very extraordinary kind; it was usual for the Woman to have the Fever for the space of a whole Week together, and then to be free a whole Week, after this manner continuing for some Months, before she advised with me about it: I ordered her the Bark, which immediately cured her."

A strange History.

The Cure. *Art.* 36. Neither Bleeding, nor Vomits, nor Catharticks, nor Diaphoreticks, nor any other Medicine given in the Fit, are observed to contribute any thing to the Cure of Intermittents. I have however known a Tertian cured with a Dose of *emetick Wine*, given three hours before the Access of the third Fit. *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* given a little before the coming of the Paroxysm will sometimes remove the Distemper. *Sal Absynthii* is a known *Febrifuge*; and in my

practice

practice I have found the following Draught successful.

℞ *Aq. Card. bened.*
— Theriacal. Stillat. ana ℥ij.
Sal. Absynth. ʒß.
Syr. Limon. ℥iß.
M.

Let the Patient take half of it three hours before the Fit, and the rest at the coming on of it. "In "intermitting Fevers (says *Dolæus*) *Lapis Lazuli* "is with me a singular Secret given from ʒß, to "ʒj. mixed with two or three Spoonfuls of Brandy, "and given just before the coming of the Fit." The Efficacy of a great many Bitters were experienced, before the Virtues of the *Peruvian* Bark were known; as of *Absynthium, Card. Ben. Rad. Gentian. Flor. Cham.* (almost a Specifick) and particularly the following Febrifuge Decoction.

℞ *Fol. Matricar.*
— Card. bened.
Summit. Centaur. min.
Flor. Chamæm. ana Mj.
Sem. Card. bened.
— Citri ana ʒj.
Sal. Absynth. ʒiß.
Coq. in Aq. font. q. s. ad ℔iß.

The Dose 3 or 4 Ounces every 4th hour, out of the time of the Fit. Also the following febrifuge Powder.

℞ *Fol. Chamæm.*
Subtilissimè pulv. ℈j.
Antimon. Diaphoret.
Sal. Absynth. ana ℈ß.
M.

Make it into Powder for one Dose, to be repeated every 4th hour out of the time of the Fit. This is of especial use, where the Bark fails, or where by reason of some Aversion or Antipathy Persons

ſons cannot or will not take it. It is certain enough, that intermitting Fevers in the Spring-time are cured (or at leaſt ſeem to be cured) by ſuch like Medicines as theſe: But the *Peruvian Bark*, now-a-days, by the conſent of all Phyſicians, is allowed to be a *Catholicon*, or *Univerſal Febrifuge*, which in any ſeaſon of the Year, in all Ages, and Temperaments, abſolutely, ſoon, ſafely, and happily cures all intermitting Fevers: nor is there any occaſion for Phyſicians any farther to rack their Brains to find out any other *Febrifuge*. The *Peruvian Bark* cauſes no Sweat, only it rectifies immediately the ſeveral Concoction, without any ſenſible Evacuation, except that with ſome it purges a little very gently. The Method of giving it is now ſo univerſally known, that nothing needs to be ſaid about it. Hitherto of ſimple intermitting Fevers.

The Peruvian Bark *as* *uni-verſal Remedy.*

A ſpurious intermitting Fever.

Art. 37. As to ſpurious or illegitimate intermitting Fevers, their Symptoms indeed are ſometimes very urgent and violent, and the true *Characteriſticks* of 'em are diſguiſed under the appearance of ſome other Diſtemper, as Vomiting, a Diarrhœa, ſome great Pain, &c. The true and genuine Character of the real primary Diſtemper, is chiefly known by the *Exaſperation and Remiſſion* of thoſe violent Symptoms, and by the Urine of a brick-duſt Colour. Theſe ſpurious Intermittents creating a great variety of direful Symptoms, for example enormous Vomitings, griping Looſeneſſes, Cholera Morbus, Colicks, pricking Pains in the Side, like pleuritick Pains, Ophthalmies, Apoplexies, Pains on one ſide of the Head, or Hemicranies univerſal or particular, Spaſms or Cramps, nephritick Pains, &c. alſo Pains like thoſe of Women in labour. I knew a Woman that was ſeized with theſe ſort of periodical Pains two or three Weeks after ſhe had been brought

brough to bed, and I have been inform'd, that others have had the like. And, what ſtill ſeems more ſtrange, I once met with in my practice a periodical Pain of one Leg, in a Man about 50 Years old: the Pain was very violent, continuing ſometimes for 24 hours, and ſometimes 30; the whole Limb from the Knee to the Ancle ſwell'd to a great degree; the Humour ſeem'd to be partly *Flatulent*, and partly *Oedematous*, which, after the Cauſe was taken off, in length of time yielded to Bandage. Both theſe Diſorders were cured by the *Bark*.

Art. 38. How great a Variety ſoever there may be of theſe Diſorders in their manifold Forms and Shapes; yet they all depend upon one and the ſame Ferment, and are eaſily cured with that one *ſovereign Antidote the Peruvian Bark*, if prudently adminiſtred. *The Cure.*

Art. 39. No one has been known to die of an intermitting Fever, except it be in the time of the cold or Ague-Fit, that exceſs of Coldneſs ariſing from an abſolute Oppreſſion of the Spirits. If intermitting Fevers are ſuffered to continue very long, they diſpoſe the Body for the production of ſome other very dangerous Diſtempers, often proving fatal. *Prognoſtick.*

Art. 40. "The following Hiſtory may juſtly "be reckoned amongſt thoſe Caſes that are eſ-"teemed very rare. A few Years ſince died a "Reverend Divine, one Mr. *Bulgin* of *Wincaun-*"*ton* in *Somerſetſhire*, who about the Age of "34 was ſeized with a quotidian intermitting "Fever, which continued with him for the whole "courſe of his Life, (a very wonderful thing, "but not the leſs true) *viz.* threeſcore Years, "even to the utmoſt Extremity of old Age. It "was a *true genuine quotidian Ague*, which he "labour'd under for that long ſpace of time, tho' *A Hiſtory.*

"not

"not always with the same degree of Violence, "yet every day he had very remarkably the cold "and hot Fits and Sweats. Last of all, he died "at the Age of 95, quite worn out with old "Age, rather than with the Distemper. This "Account I had from his Son and Daughter, "who are both now living, and of undoubted "Credit."

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

The proximate Cause of intermitting Fevers.

Art. 41. After an accurate Examination into the whole History of intermitting Fevers, the proximate Cause is assigned to be the Viscosity of the arterial Liquid, there happening at the same time some cause or other for a quicker and stronger Contraction of the Heart, and for a Dissolution of the stagnating Viscidities. *Boerhaave.*

Galen's Method in Quartans.

Art. 42. *Galen*'s Method for curing *Quartans* was this; first he gave an *Emetick*; the next day he gave the *Juice of Wormwood* to drink; and then lastly, two hours before the Fit, he gave a Dose of *Theriaca.* But now, we find, we cannot depend on such Medicines and Methods as these. "A Tertian Ague was found of very difficult Cure by the Ancients, who were ignorant of the Virtues of the *Peruvian Bark*; and "a Quartan was called the *Reproach to the Physicians*; but in our days every body knows, "that it is otherwise: for the greater distance "there is between the Paroxysms of Intermittents, the farther they recede from the Nature "of continual Fevers, and are the less dangerous; "because there is a better Opportunity in those "large Intervals to ply them with the Medicine."

Art.

Art. 43. External Remedies and Applications to the Wrists have been sometimes known to cure Agues; of this kind is Dr. *Michael*'s Plaister for the Wrists: *External Applications:*

℞ *Fuligin. furn. splendent.* ℥iss.
Terebinth. Venet. ʒvj.
Tel. aranear. ℥ss.
Camphor. ℈ij.
Ol. Scorpion. q. s.

Make a Plaister for the Wrists. *Morton* commends the two following from his own Experience;

℞ *Pulv. Oliban.*
Terebinth. Venet. ana p. æ.
M.

to be applied to the Wrists.

℞ *Fol. chelidon. maj.*
—*Rut.* ana M j.
Fulig. è Lign. combust.
Sapon. Venet.
Salis marin. ana p. æq.

Make them into a Mass with the sharpest Vinegar, *&c.* " The following Febrifuge Plaister, " applied to the Pit of the Stomach, I have often found beneficial in Children.

℞ *Thur. subtilissimè pulv.* ʒv.
Minii ʒj.
Ol. olivar. q. s.
M. f. Emplastrum.

Art. 44. Those who obstinately refuse to take the *Peruvian Bark* by the Mouth, may be cured by Clysters made of the Decoction of it. Of this kind is *Fuller's Febrifuge-Clyster:* But it gives relief to Children with more certainty than to grown Persons. *A Febrifuge Clyster.*

Art. 45. *Baglivi* says, that, if in the time of the aguish or cold Fit, the Region of the Stomach be anointed with the *Oil of Cloves*, it will *For the Shivering.*

will presently take off that universal Convulsive Motion of Shivering.

The Virtues of Juice of Lemons.

Art. 46. I was of opinion, that I should make a discovery of something, which might be for the Improvement of Physick; accordingly I often try'd the Experiment, which succeeded to my Mind: it was giving a warm Draught or two of the Juice of Lemon, with Water and Sugar, in the cold Fit in an intermitting Fever: It had this Effect, either to make the Symptoms wholly to cease at once, or at least to lessen every time, until they were throughly eradicated, which usually happened in a very few days: besides it had also very sensible Effects, proving both Diuretick and Sudorifick. *Piso*, pag. 315.

Other Specificks.

Art. 47. There are also some other Medicines much cried up by some, as *Specificks* for curing Intermitting Fevers, as *Pulv. interior Cort. fraxini* from ℈ſs to ℈j, given with a little Salt of Wormwood in a proper Vehicle, after the manner of the *Peruvian Bark*, whose Virtues it is said to equal, if not to exceed: The most learned and famous Physician Dr. *Hen. Vaghan* hath often given it with good success. The same is affirmed of the *Bark of Elm near the Root*. The *Flores Sal. Armoniac.* are justly esteemed as an excellent *Febrifuge*, especially in Intermitting Fevers, of which the famous Dr. *Boerhaave* writes, "that "he does not know a better *Febrifuge* than "twenty Grains of *Sal. Armoniac* given in a "warm Draught, an Hour or two before the "Fit." *The Juice of Gentian Root inspissated*, and taken with a little *Myrrh*, in a proper Vehicle, is a celebrated Medicine, little inferiour to the Bark; instead of which, it may be given as a *Succedaneum* (says *Ettmuller*.) But perhaps the Bark of the Root of the *Black-Thorn* is a better Medicine, as a very eminent Physician now living

once hinted to me. *Camphire* is a noted Diaphoretick Medicine, and the most certainly so of all yet known; it is of remarkable use in the Cure of Intermittents, and being added to the Bark, very much exalts its Virtue.

Art. 48. Agues or Intermitting Fevers seemingly cured oftentimes, after a while, are apt to return again: To prevent which Relapse, it hath been usual with me, after I had put a stop to the Distemper with the Bark, (for which purpose an Ounce, or an Ounce and half I have always found enough) to give some *Chalybeat Medicine* in a few days after the Fit had been removed, by which means I have effectually prevented Relapses. This I thought fit to mention, for the publick Good. The Chalybeats I have made use of on such Occasions, were the lightest Preparations, as for example; *To prevent Relapse.*

℞ *Vin. Chalybeat.*
Pharm. Londinens. ℔ij.
Tinctur. Stomach.
amar. Quincij. ℥iij. vel iv.
M.

The Dose, four or five Spoonfuls twice a-day: Or instead of this the following bitter Chalybeat Infusion: *A bitter Chalybeat Infusion.*

℞ *Limatur. ferri* ℥iv.
Succ. Limon. N° iv.
— *Aurant. acid.* N° vj.
Infund. per 24 horas,
deinde add.
Rad. Gentian ℥ss.
— *Aristoloch. rotund.* ℥j.
— *Calam. Arom.* ʒij.
Cort. Winteran. ʒij.
Summit. absynth.
— *Centaur. Min.* ana p. j.
Vin. alb. ℔iv.

Aq. Gent. Comp. ℔ij.
Infunde frigide per Septimanam, et decantetur pro usu.

Or,

℞ *Flor. Sal. Armoniac.*
Martiat. ʒij.
Myrrh. elect. ʒj.
Rubig. ferri ℈ij.
Extract. Rad. Gent. q. s.
M. f. Massa.

Make Pills of a moderate size; the Dose is four, twice a-day, drinking after them the following bitter Stomachick Infusion.

A bitter Stomachick Infusion.

℞ *Rad. Zedoar.*
— *Cassummuniar.* ana ʒj.
Cort. flav. aurant. Hispalens. ʒij.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ʒss.
Summit. absynth. Rom. p. ss.
Infund. in aq. bullient. ℔ij.

Strain it off cold. By the use of such Remedies the Stomach is fortified, and there is seldom any danger of the Fever's returning, unless some grievous Error be committed in the six Non-Naturals. Sometimes in a doubtful Case, and in Bodies much weaken'd, *Chalybeats and the* Peruvian *Bark* used jointly together, do better than either given alone; and the following black Decoction is a proper Medicine:

The black Decoction.

℞ *Cort. Peruv. pulv.* ℥ij.
Chalyb. cum Tart. præp. ℥j.
Coq. in aq. font. ℔iij.
lento igne ad ℔iss.
addendo sub finem Coctionis
Cinam. acutissim. ʒij.
Colatur. add. Aq. absynth. magis composit. ℔ss.
M.

Or for Persons who are very delicate, the Chaly-

heat Wine before mentioned, mix'd with the following Tincture at the time of use; the Dose of each three Spoonfuls:

The Burgundy Tincture.

℞ *Cort. Peruv. pulv.* ℥x.
Calam. aromat.
Cinnamom. acutissim. ana ℥j.
Cort. aurant. ℥ij.
Cochinel. ℥ss.
Macera per biduum in Vin. alb. Ulyssiponens. ℔iiss.
Cola.

This for its beautiful Colour, resembling *Burgundy-Wine*, they call the *Burgundy Tincture.*

Of Remitting FEVERS.

The Sentiments of MORTON.

Art. 49. A Continent or Remitting Fever, called by the *Greeks*, *Syneches*, is manifestly distinguishable from the other kinds of Fevers, in that it has its periodical Returns of Exasperation and Remission, either every Day, or every other Day, but then it has no thorough Intermissions, nor has it any cold Shiverings, after the manner of Agues or Intermittents. About the end of every Paroxysm, when the violence of the Fever begins to remit, Sweats generally come on, and the Urine, which, during the height of the Fit, was intensely high-coloured, in these intervals of Remission usually deposits a laudable Sediment. And this is the true Characteristick of a *Simple Remitting Fever.*

The Type of a simple Remitting Fever.

Art. 50. But there is also a *spurious kind* of Remitting Fevers, (as was observed of Intermittents, *Art.* 37.) This is attended with outrageous Symptoms of the nervous kind, imitating Rheumatisms, Pleurisies, Colicks, and other inflammatory

Of the Spurious.

tory and spasmodick Distempers; it often also affects the glandulous Parts, producing from thence manifold Excretions, causing Vomitings, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœas, Dysenteries, &c. This greatly obscures the *fundamental Characteristick* of this Fever, rendering the Paroxysms uncertain as to their Access and Duration: for by how much the more the Evacuations and Pains aforesaid are augmented, by so much the more the febrile Heat is diminished, and the Pulse weakned, & *vice versâ.*

The Prognostick. *Art.* 51. A simple Remitting Fever, as such, and as long as it is such, is very seldom, if ever, mortal. Before it becomes fatal, it changes its *Type and Kind*, and degenerates into a continual malignant Fever. But the spurious Kind, though it is not in its own nature mortal, yet on the account of the violent Symptoms accompanying it, it pretty frequently proves so. The more regular the Fits are in point of time, and the longer the Remissions are, the less dangerous they are, & *vice versâ.* The Evacuations which Nature makes in these Fevers, seldom procure any benefit, they being for the most part *Symptomatical.* The *critical and salutary* Evacuation is either by Sweats or Spitting; the first is the quickest, though the other equally certain, yet slow and troublesome. During the Increase of the Distemper, it is a bad sign if the Urine gradually changes thin and pale, and the Pulse becomes quicker, weak and staggering, &c. On the contrary, a strong and constant Pulse, Urine much tinctured with Redness, and full of Settlement, particularly when there is a laudable Sediment, and the Distemper is come to the State or Heighth, they are good signs, however the other Symptoms may threaten the contrary Prognosticks.

Art.

Art. 52. A simple Remitting Fever as certainly gives way to the *Peruvian Bark*, as an Intermitting; for the feverish Ferment in both is almost the same. The Efficacy of the same Medicine in curing a spurious one, is almost as certain as in a simple, (provided it be rightly administred, regard being had to the more violent Symptoms,) but it has not so quick an Effect, because the Distemper is stronger, and therefore requires a greater Quantity of the Medicine: And the radical Cure of these Fevers consists in the regular giving and repetition of this same *Antidote*." *The Cure.*

Art. 53. "As for the Cure of the Symptoms, which are more than ordinary urgent, or rather the mitigation of them, they will be accounted for in another place, where the Symptoms of Fevers in general are treated of, (*Art.* 102, 103, *&c.*) In the mean while, it will be sufficient for the present to take notice, that, if at any time a Remitting Fever, either by the peculiar *Genius* and Disposition of the Disease, or by any Error, shall chance to change its *Type*, and degenerate into a continual or malignant Fever, it then requires a quite different Cure, as will appear from what follows." *The Cure is to vary if the Fever changes its Type.*

Of Continual Fevers.

Art. 54. "A Continual Fever, termed *Synochos* by the *Greeks*, otherwise called a *Putrid Fever*, is such an one as admits of no Exacerbations and Remissions, but for many days continues pretty much the same, until it has ran its full length, and then its Period is determined. *The feverish Ferment, or morbifick Fewel, in all the forementioned Fevers, and also in this, seem only to differ in Degree.*" *A Continual Fever, what.*

Bleeding.

Art. 55. "Continual Putrid Fevers commonly "require Bleeding: Intermitting and Malignant "seldom or never admit of it. In the Progress "of all Fevers, when they draw near to the "height, Bleeding is prejudicial, according to "the unanimous Agreement of the Ancients. "*Cælius Aurelianus*, *Celsus*, and the rest, allow-"ed Bleeding only the three first Days, but not "after.

Not without Necessity.

Art. 56. "As to Bleeding in general we are "to consider, that the very *Foundation of Life* "lies in the Blood, and that the Blood is the "very *Treasure of Life*; so that, if we can assist "the Patient any other way, either without dan-"ger, or as commodiously, we do well to for-"bear Bleeding. The Necessity of Bleeding is "not so often as is commonly believed. The "*Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards* let-blood, not "by Ounces, but by Pounds. In *Germany* they "take not away above five or six Ounces: "Amongst these, we *English* embrace the middle "Way.

From what Vein.

Art. 57. "In the Arm, under the *Basilick* "*Vein*, lies an *Artery*, under the *Mediana* a "*Nerve*, under both a *Tendon*; there is no Ar-"tery, Nerve or Tendon near the *Cephalick*, "and for that reason the last may be opened "with the least danger.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Four Stadia in Putrid Fevers.

Art. 58. "In Putrid Continual Fevers the "Distemper is divided into four *Stadia*, viz. the "Beginning, the Increase, the State, and Decli-"nation. In the beginning the following Symp-"toms commonly occur, *viz.* a Coldness and "Shivering, a Weariness, an universal Pertur-"bation or Disorder, with Thirst and Restlesness,

"Pain

" Pain in the Head or the Loins, Loathing or " Vomiting. In the *Increase*, the following; " an intolerable Thirst, Pain of the Head, and " severe Watching, Deliriums, Phrensy, con- " vulsive Motions, Bitterness in the Mouth, an " ungrateful Taste, Roughness of the Tongue, " a strong quick Pulse, Urine very red, most " commonly turbid, full of Contents, without " an *Hypostasis* or laudable Sediment. The *State* " of the Distemper contains the *Crisis*, which, in " a Continual Fever, is almost the same as a Fit " in Intermitting Fevers, which only happens at " a stated time, and after so many Hours; so " also the Motions of a *Crisis* in Continual Fe- " vers happen from the *4th* Day to the *4th*, or " perhaps from the *7th* to the *7th*." These *Crises* are most commonly by *Sweat* or some *Hæmorrhage*. There are also sometimes *partial or imperfect Crises*, which do not put a period to the Distemper; such as by Urine, Vomiting, Stool, Breakings-out, Bubo's, *&c.* The times of a *Crisis* are very uncertain. If a Fever be very violent in the Beginning, most commonly a *Crisis* is to be expected in four Days: But if the Fever is slower in the Beginning, it comes to its Height about the *7th*. But if it begins yet more mildly, it is often protracted to the *11th*, the *14th*, or farther. *A Crisis.*

Art. 59. In the mean while it is to be noted, that as the Fits of Intermittents return at stated times, so some sort of *Crises* or critical Motions happen in Continual Fevers, (but they are most commonly observable on the *4th* Day) for though a perfect *Crisis* may be delayed to the *14th*, *17th*, or the *20th* Day, yet slighter Motions happen in the intermediate Times, by which part of the morbifick Matter is evacuated, until such time as Nature is able to undertake a more compleat Discharge; *Note well.*

Discharge; for *Nature most commonly, unless otherwise disturbed, endeavours to free itself of some part of her Burden every fourth Day:* wherefore, for the most part critical Motions happen the *4th, 7th, 11th, or 14th*; not by the Direction or Influence of the *Planets*, but by the Necessity of *Nature*.

The Declination. *Art.* 60. The last Stadium of Continual Fevers is called the Declination, by which is to be understood the Condition of the Patient after the State or Height of the Distemper, whether it tends to Recovery or Death; or the Alteration of the Blood, which it undergoes after a good or bad *Crisis*, affording as yet but a dubious Prognostick: for sometimes, when the *Crisis* is but imperfect, the Sick continue but in a very languishing Condition, and by this means it is a long while before they recover, if at all.

Ptyalismus, or a Spiting. *Art.* 61. Sometimes in the Declination of Fevers, an *Incrustation* follows in the Parts of the Mouth, (much like the *Aphthæ*) attended with a copious Spitting, like as if *Mercury* had been taken, occasioning a stinking Breath, and also a Swelling of the Tongue and Gums.

A Division into Burning, and Slow Fevers. " It is requisite in order to establish a rational Method of Cure of Continual Fevers, " to have regard to the Division of them into " *burning and slow Fevers*; because the Method " of treating each of these is vastly different."

Of Burning FEVERS.

Causus. *Art.* 62. A *Causus* or Burning Fever attacks the Person it seizes, with great Fury and Rage, with an excessive burning Heat, and an intolerable Thirst, and other Symptoms, demonstrating a great and remarkable Inflammation of the

the Blood. It is attended likewise with yet more horrible Symptoms; it is with great difficulty, if it comes to a *Crisis*; and the Event ever dangerous. [A Heat, which is almost Burning to the Touch, is the true *Pathognomonick Sign* of this Fever; and for the most part it is attended with a considerable Inflammation of *some of the Bowels*.]

Art. 63. "To this Class of Fevers, in some measure may be referred, first, the Fever called *Lipyria*, (*Art.* 104.) in which the inward Parts burn, and the external Parts are cold; secondly, *Assodes*, wherein the Persons labouring under it, are in a most restless Condition, perpetually changing their Posture, tumbling and tossing for ever; thirdly, *Elodes*, in which they sweat profusely, without any benefit, *&c.* But these truly are rather Symptoms of Fevers, than new Species. Of the same sort is the Fever called *Calentura*, which is nothing else but a peculiar sort of *Delirium*. *Lipyria, Assodes, Elodes, &c.*

Art. 64. "A Calenture is a Fever *peculiar to Mariners*. Those that are taken with this Distemper, are affected with a singular sort of *Delirium*: for they say, they will walk into the green Fields, which they always seem to have in view, imagining they are just entering into them: and unless they are detained by Force, they leap into the Sea; and this Symptom is the *Pathognomonick Sign* of this Disease. It often happens in the *Mediterranean Sea*. Young lusty Men, of a sanguine Complexion, are most obnoxious to it. They are most commonly relieved by plentiful Bleeding." *A Calenture.*

The

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

The most frequent Symptoms. *Art.* 65. In a Burning Fever, the Perſon is affected with a moſt ardent Heat, a Dryneſs of the whole Skin, of the Noſtrils, Ears, Mouth, and Tongue. Reſpiration is thick, difficult, and quick; the Tongue dry, yellow, black, rough and burnt up; Thirſt unquenchable; there is a Nauſeouſneſs, Vomiting; Anxiety and Inquietude, and Laſſitude to the higheſt degree; a little Cough, a ſhrill Voice; Delirium, Phrenſy, continual Watchings, Coma, Convulſions; commonly worſe every other day.

Prognoſtick. *Art.* 66. A Burning Fever often proves fatal on the third or fourth Day, it ſeldom paſſeth the ſeventh, if it be what we call an *exquiſite Cauſus*. It is often terminated by ſome *Hæmorrhage* (if that be but ſmall and ſparing on the third or fourth Day, the Fever commonly proves mortal:) This is foretold by the Pain of the Neck, Heavineſs of the Temples, Dimneſs of the Sight, Diſturbance of the Breaſt without much Pain, involuntary Tears alone, without any other fatal Signs, Redneſs of the Face, Itching of the Noſe, &c. if it happens on a critical Day, it is beſt. A ſolution of this Fever alſo, on a critical Day, may be expected by Vomiting, Stool, Sweat, Urine, ſpitting thick Phlegm, growing worſe on the ſecond or fourth Day a bad Sign, on the ſixth not ſo bad. Black Urine, and ſmall in quantity, and thin, are fatal, ſpitting of Blood, and bloody Urine are mortal; a difficulty of Swallowing is a bad Sign; nothing worſe than Coldneſs of the extreme Parts, the Face red and ſweaty is bad; a Parotis not tending to Suppuration is fatal; the Body too looſe and open is mortal; a Tremor turning to a Delirium ends in Death. This Fever

often

often changes to a *Peripneumony* with a Delirium attending it. "In a burning Fever, (says "*Hippocrates*) if a tingling Noise in the Ears "happens, with a dullness of Sight, attended "with a Sense of Heaviness in the Nostrils, it "foretels a Delirium."

Art. 67. In this Fever the sick Person ought not to be wrapt up too hot in his Bed, the Situation of his Body should be a little erect, proper Drinkables be plentifully supply'd, of a soft benign nature, subacid, diluted with Water, a little warm; the Diet light, farinaceous, of Barley-meal, Oatmeal, Meats made of subacid Fruits. Bleeding is required, if it be in the beginning of the Distemper; if there be Tokens of a Plethora, or of any particular Inflammation, an intolerable Heat, a too great Rarefaction of the Blood and Humours, if Revulsion be requir'd, if the Symptoms are very urgent, and not to be otherwise relieved. Sometimes also gentle Clysters, that are cooling, are indicated, when the Heat of the Distemper or Costiveness shall require them. Diluents will be proper and nitrous Medicines, and such as very gently loosen the Body. "In the mean time it "is worth remarking what *Waldschmidius* says, "*viz.* A malignant Fever often in the begin-"ning appears in the shape of a *Causus* or burn-"ing Fever; so that a Physician ought to be "cautious, lest he should fall into a Mistake about "it; therefore let him be diligent to inform him-"self, whether the Patient complains of an An-"xiety or Uneasiness at his Heart, a sudden loss "of Strength, and other grievous Symptoms; "let him also examine the Urine, *&c.* For the "cure of these Fevers is very different."

The Curative Indications.

"The particular Remedies for answering the "various Intentions in these Fevers are to be "found

"found in the Section of the Symptoms of Fe-"vers in general. (*Art.* 102, 103, &c.)

Of Slow FEVERS.

The Sentiments of ETTMÜLLER.

Slow Fevers.

Art. 68. Slow Fevers, tho' they are not so acute, as the *Causus*, they are however continual, for as much as they constantly afflict the Person labouring under them; but they pass through their several *Stadia* more slowly, for this reason they are of a longer Continuance, and the Symptoms not so violent. Concerning these Fevers very little has been advanced by practical Authors. They are chiefly caused by a *Peccant Lympha.* "Perhaps they may arise from some Ob-"structions in the *pituitous Glands*, and so may "be called *pituitous Fevers.*"

Catarrhal Fevres.

Art. 69. In the Class of slow Fevers may well be reckoned *Catarrhal Fevers*, which in the Beginning and Increase are attended with a *Catarrh*, a *Coryza*, or Running at the Nose, a *Cough*, *Hoarseness*, &c. These Fevers are most commonly gentle and slow by day-time, generally somewhat worse in the Evenings; they are attended with a great Weariness of the Limbs; the Symptoms continue with an Increase of the *Coryza and Cough*, until the Distemper arises to its highest Pitch, when the Matter of the *Catarrh* is ripened, as they term it, and the *Mucus* becoming thicker is discharged, and the Fever ceases. The Seat of the Distemper is in the *Conglobate Glands.*

The Cure.

Art. 70. In a catarrhal Fever a *Decoction of Sassafras-wood* is convenient, (with *Liquorish-root and Raisins*, on account of the Acrimony of the Humours:) Also the *expressed Juice of Turnips*, with

with a little Sugar; *Volatiles and Sudorificks*; a Solution of *Gum Ammoniac*, &c. See a Catarrh, a Cough, a Hoarseness, &c. elsewhere.

Art. 71. Besides the fore-mention'd, there are observed also *Lymphatick* Fevers, (rather *Pituitous*) occasion'd by the fault of the Lympha (*Pituita*) of the *conglomerate Glands*, which discharge their Juice into some certain Cavity; amongst which, the *Parotid Glands* and *Pancreas* are remarkable, which discharge the Liquors separated into the Mouth and Intestines, and consequently into the Mass of Blood. These Humours are esteem'd vitious, when they are too viscid, salt, and sharp, which occasions these Fevers, (which also sometimes are not improperly called *Scorbutick Fevers.*) Continual acute Fevers, and sometimes intermitting, degenerate into these *Slow* Fevers, and sometimes into *Hecticks*. The Original of these Fevers is most commonly in the Stomach, proceeding from Indigestion and Crudities. *Lymphatick Fever.*

Art. 72. And therefore as well in the Beginning as in the Increase a gentle Vomit ought to lead the way for the Cure; and afterwards the Viscidity or Acrimony is to be corrected, as need shall require, and the Symptoms are to be mitigated, and the Stomach to be strengthened, &c. To obtain these Ends the following Medicines are conducive; *Tartar. vitriolat. Pulv. Testac. Antimon. diaphoret. Antihect. Poterij, Tinct. Coral. Salia volatilia*, &c. *The Cure.*

Art. 73. " *Colliquative Fevers* are such, in " which the Body is very much consumed and " emaciated in a short space of time; the solid " Parts and the Fat itself wasted, sometimes by " a Diarrhœa, sometimes by Sweat, by Urine, " or by feverish Heats alone, without any sen-" sible Discharge. A *colliquative Fever* is ob- *Colliquative Fevers.*

" served

"served to accompany a *Cancer* of the Breast, "with a *Diarrhœa*. Thus far of *Benign Fevers*."

Of Malignant FEVERS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Diagnostick of a Malignant Fever. *Art.* 74. The first Sign of a malignant Fever is a remarkable loss of Strength on a sudden, without any manifest Cause with a weak Pulse; the external Heat is not so violent as in some other Fevers; the internal Heat is rather greater. It is attended presently from the Beginning with obstinate Watchings, and anxious Uneasiness; the Sick complain, and shew the Region of the Stomach or the Heart; the Urine is not unlike to that of Persons in health; the Visage sometimes looks hideous, and much changed from the natural State, sometimes of a livid or leaden Colour. In these Fevers the Reason why the feverish Heat and Ebullition is not so great as in others, is entirely owing to the Malignity, which hath seiz'd the Blood, and is rather a Sign of some great Disorder of the Spirits, which are greatly affected, and as it were *sphacelated*, than of any disturbance in the Humours: or it may be sometimes the said Disorders may be propagated into the Humours, especially the Blood, from the malignant Taints, from which arises great Confusion, and an inordinate intestine Motion, which produce indeed an internal Heat, but it is not carried so sensibly to the external Parts. By this means Nature being as it were oppressed, is not able to exert those Symptoms more regularly, which are agreeable to, and might attend the Disease.

A great Variety. *Art.* 75. There is a great Variety of malignant Fevers on account of the Diversity of their

Symp-

Symptoms; in some there are very remarkable *cutaneous Efflorescencies*; in some more abundantly, in others less; and in some no such Appearance at all; others are attended with other kind of Symptoms.

Art. 76. Some assert (from *microscopical Observations*) that in all Malignant Fevers and gangrenous Ulcers, there is so great a Putrefaction of the Blood, that it gives occasion for the Generation of a multitude of *little Worms*, from whence they believe, the great Variety of Symptoms, which are so vexatious, do arise; but these Worms cannot be bred without a preceding Putrefaction. In Malignant Fevers the Blood is præternaturally fluid, insomuch that when it is let out of the Body, it will not, as usually, coagulate (152) but this too is the Product of the Distemper, not the Cause. The Malignity is sometimes so great, that sometimes the internal Parts and sometimes the external Parts are seized with a *Gangrene* and *Mortification*. *Small Worms, or Vermiculi.*

Art. 77. The very naming a Malignant Fever strikes a terror into Mankind; because all Malignant Fevers are very dangerous, and as to the Event very uncertain: which makes *Galen* assert, that Malignant Fevers will not admit of a *Prognostick*. Deafness in the Beginning portends the greatest Danger, but in the Height of the Distemper it is a favourable Symptom. Bleeding of the Nose, and a Looseness through the whole Course of the Distemper are very bad Signs. It is almost always reckoned a fatal Sign, when they employ their Hands, as if they were catching Flies, or picking up Straws or bits of Threads. If on or about the 11*th* Day *Buboes* arise in the Groin, it betokens well, and terminates the Fever. " *Waldschmidius*'s Note is a very good one, " *viz.* that a Physician should always well ob- *The Prognostick.*

" serve his Patient's Eyes, whether there be any " unusual Change in his Look; and whether " the Hand trembles, forasmuch as these are " very ill Omens."

The Cure. *Art.* 78. Malignant Fevers by no means admit of *Bleeding*; the more Malignant they are, the more mischief it would do, and the farther from the beginning, the worse. *Vomits* in the very beginning of the Distemper are above all things exceedingly proper, but then they should be administred before any *cutaneous Eruption* is thrown out, otherwise the Opportunity is lost; and afterwards the Cure is to be endeavoured by *Diaphoreticks*. For Sweating (Nature itself teaching us so much) frequently carries off the Cause and Fewel of the Distemper. Sudorificks are called *Bezoardick* or *Alexipharmick* Medicines. And the greater the Malignity is, the more Sudorificks are to be employed; regard being always had to the Nature of the Distemper and its Diversity, and the Strength of the Patient. Sudorificks are to be administred, at least, three times in twenty-four Hours; *Analepticks* and *moderate Acids* are to be used in the intermediate times; amongst which *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis* is very good, (also *Tinct. Croci cum Spir. Nitri dulcis extract.*) *Succ. Citri, Cydoniorum*, &c. *Camphir* is a noble Alexipharmick, but all cannot bear the Use of it, especially Women and studious Men, whose Animal Spirits are easily moved and dissipated: It is an admirable Drug, and if used with Discretion, it is almost a *non-pareil Medicine. Rob. Sambuci* is an excellent Sudorifick for poor People. Vesicatories are of singular use in the State of the Distemper. *Sal Volat. CC.* and *Sal Viperar.* are Sudorificks, and resist Malignity: And here the *Mistura Simplex* of *Paracelsus* takes place, *viz.*

℞ *Spir.*

℞ *Spir. Theriacal. Camphorat.* ℨx.
— *Vitriol.* ℥ij.
— *Tart. rectificat.* ℨvj.
M.

Digest them in a Vial hermetically sealed for three Weeks, that they may be perfectly united; the Dose is ℈j. more or less in a proper Vehicle; it occasions Sweat: the same Effect hath Dr. *Fuller's Decoctum Sacrum* and his *Diaphoretick Draught, Bezoard. Mineral. Tinctur. Bezoard. Oleum* Heinsii (191.) &c.

Of Spotted Fevers.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Art. 79. A Spotted Fever, called *Febris Petechialis*, is a Malignant Fever, in which, besides the Symptoms common to other Malignant Fevers, there is a very remarkable Lassitude of the whole Body, an universal throbbing and pricking Pain; the *Petechiæ* or Spots appear sometimes the fourth Day, but oftener about the seventh; especially on the Breast and Shoulder-blades, then the Abdomen, Legs, Arms, (Neck) seldom in the Face. Sometimes not only Spots, but likewise *large Marks, black and blue* appear. Sometimes in the Declension of the Distemper comes on a Spitting, which carries it off. *The Symptoms of a Spotted Fever.*

Art. 80. The *Petechiæ* or Spots in the milder kinds of this Fever, are florid and very red, like Flea-bites: [They may however be distinguished from Flea-spots, by rubbing the place a little with the Finger; for by so doing the Flea-spot will wholly disappear, except the small Puncture in the middle: but it is not so with the *Petechiæ*.] Afterwards they grow pale, yellow, and so disappear; and the more red they are, the better; *The Prognostick.*

on the contrary, those that are of a livid or pale red, or look blackish, are the worst; if they strike in again, it presages a great deal of danger. These Distempers are *Contagious*, and sometimes *Epidemick* or spreading; they are very dangerous, more that are seized with it, die than recover.

Contagious.

The Cure.

Art. 81. The Petechial Fevers being a Species of the Malignant, the same Indications of Cure are here required, as were mentioned above, for the Cure of Malignant Fevers in general. If the Spots strike in too soon, Vesicatories are to be applied; upon which, though we are not to expect the Spots to appear again, yet in some measure the Blistering answers the end of their Non-appearance, and sometimes very happily prevents the direful Symptoms in the *genus nervosum*. No Evacuation of the Bowels must be attempted, as Vomiting or Purging, or even by Clysters, whilst there is any appearance of the *Petechiæ*.

The Sentiments of DONÇKERS.

The Symptoms and Manner of Invasion.

Art. 82. The Petechial Fever in the Year 1673, in the City of *Cologne*, and the Country adjacent, was as followeth; multitudes of People were seized of a sudden with a great Anxiety, a Heaviness about the Region of the Stomach, a total loss of Appetite, a spontaneous Lassitude, a Pain with Giddiness of the Head, especially about the Origin of the optick Nerves, an excessive Weakness at the first Attack of the Fever, some short cold Shiverings ushered it in, which were succeeded by a preternatural Heat, and the following Symptoms arose.

The Symptoms.

Art. 83. The Pulse in all were quick, and for the most part low and weak; as the Distemper grew, they had an unquenchable Thirst and Dryness of the Tongue; the Urine in the beginning or-

ordinarily the ſame as in healthy Perſons, tho' ſometimes red and darkiſh; ſome days after it appear'd thicker, and in the laſt Stage of the Diſtemper, always with a ſort of Sediment. Some were lax, others coſtive. It was remarkable, that for the moſt part they complained of an acute Pain in their Side, chiefly in the left *Hypocondrium*, extending itſelf from the Spine of the Back to the Shoulder-Blades, which ſometimes would form itſelf into a *Pleuriſy* or *Quinſey*. Many of 'em before the Diſtemper came to the height had a *Diarrhœa*, and voided Worms; others were ſeized with Deafneſs and a Noiſe in their Ears, others with an Obſcurity of Sight, and a ſort of Stupidity of all their Senſes. Laſtly, they were all reſtleſs and delirious, ſome more, ſome leſs; the Spots that ſhewed themſelves were red, livid, or blackiſh.

Art. 84. Such were the Symptoms in thoſe that were committed to my care, and were much the ſame in others, as I was informed, unleſs ſome Diſturbance was given to Nature by perverſe and wrong Methods of Practice. On the 7th Day a *Criſis* came on very apparently, or more obſcurely. *The Solution.*

Art. 85. This Diſtemper at firſt began leiſurely, few being ſeized with it, but after a while it raged with Fury, extending itſelf far and wide, and became very mortal, and continued more or leſs for three Years; and in ſome places ſwept away a third part of the Inhabitans. *The Contagion.*

Art. 86. If a Delirium ſeized them in the very beginning of the Diſtemper, or about the time of the *Criſis*, and gained Ground, and there were at the ſame time a Diarrhœa, a ſqueaking Voice, a Difficulty of ſwallowing, without any Swelling of the Throat, and alſo convulſive Tremblings of the Fingers, Hands, and Lips, they were the cer- *The Prognoſticks.*

tain Tokens of instantaneous Death. When any other Distemper struck in with this Fever, it became the more dangerous. It was commonly fatal in ill Habits of Body, in the plethorick, and in fat People. A small quick Pulse in the beginning was a bad Sign. Small black, or livid Spots a bad Omen: When they were florid and came out at a right time, about the 4th Day, and proper Methods were taken, they generally escaped well. When the Spots appear'd later, as a little before the time the *Crisis* ought to be, they would look of a palish and obscure Hue, and on or about the 7th Day the Person would languish away and die. It also commonly proved fatal, when from the beginning with a quick and low Pulse the Urine remained of the Colour and Consistence of those that were in health; as likewise when the Person seemed to be always under some Consternation, did not believe himself to be sick, thought, that he was always hungry; if, tho' the Dryness of his Mouth and Tongue was to an excess, yet he drank little; if his Eyes were continually watery: these and the like Symptoms always threatned extreme Danger at least, if not Death. Lastly, Death might be pronounced with certainty, if about the critical or 7th Day, the Urine remaining clear and well, the Delirium increased; if the Thirst, Dryness of the Mouth and Tongue was such, as rendered the Person almost speechless, and could hardly swallow, if Convulsions came on; moreover, if the Spots look'd faint, and hardly visible in the Skin, a Looseness also attending; under these Circumstances nothing but immediate Death was to be expected.

Signs commonly mortal.

Good Signs.

On the contrary, if the Pulse was not so exceedingly feeble, but moderately strong, and not over quick, and if the Delirium was slight, ra-

ther like dreaming than raving, if the Thirst and Dryness of the Mouth and Tongue tolerable, if the Spots were florid, pretty large, round, clear and distinct, appearing after the 3d Day, and the Urine at the same time red and cloudy, one might foretell a good and happy Event of the Distemper, and that the *Crisis* would happen the 7th Day, when a kindly Sweat breaking out Sleep would come on, and the Violence of the Symptoms abate, and the Person would be out of danger.

Art. 87. The Cure is always to be begun with giving a purging Medicine, unless some urgent Symptoms forbid it. However, if the Disease is highly Inflammatory, in the first place a Clyster is to be administred, and Bleeding to follow, and antipleuritick Remedies given, and sometimes Bleeding to be repeated; [but surely in Malignant Fevers, Bleeding without urgent Necessity is not rashly to take place] stimulating Purges are not to be made use of, but rather Lenitives, and such as give the least disturbance to the Mass of Blood. These Evacuations, according to their several Indications, having been made, the Effervescence of the Blood, which Nature aims at, is to be supported with Alexipharmicks, but not with such as are too violent, as if the Enemy was to be dislodged at one Stroke. Out of the numberless Remedies, which Authors abound with, to answer this Intention, we thought fit to choose the most common, which have been approved in all Ages, as being the most safe, *viz. Mithridate, Venice Treacle* and *Diascordium.* The Caution required is, that one should not attempt to raise a Sweat, before Nature is in a Disposition for it. The Drinkables ought not to be too much heating, nor yet too cooling. When the *Crisis* is begun with a Sweat, I have found no- *The Cure.*

 thing

thing more proper than to give plentiful Draughts of hot Barley-water mix'd with Wine, and sometimes with red Poppy-Flowers and Shavings of Hartshorn boiled in it. The Eatables ought to be very slender, if any.

Diet.

Art. 88. The Necessity and good Effects of purging in the beginning of this Distemper is not only conformable to sound Reasoning, (of which, if any one will, let him turn to the Author) but also Experience has confirmed to me the Practice of it, so frequently, so certainly, so clearly; that if this be false, or can be so, nothing is, or may be, or ever will be certain.

Catharticks.

Art. 89. The cathartick Remedies, which I made use of were of this sort, either the following Apozem, or the subsequent Electuary;

℞ *Fol. Sen. mundat.* ʒiij.
Sem. fœnicul. ʒiss.
Crem. Tart. ʒj.
Coq. in q. s. aq. font. ad ℥vj.
in Colatur. dissolv.
Pulp. Tamarind. ʒij.
Syr. Ros. Solutiv. ℥j.
M.

To be taken in several Parts at several times. The Electuary is thus.

℞ *Pulp. Tamarind.* ʒiss.
Confect. Alkerm.
Pulv. Jalap. ana ʒss.
Resin. ejusd. gr. vj.
Diagrid. gr. v.
Syr. Cichor. cum Rheo q. s.
M. f. Electuarium.

An Alexipharmick.

I used to give an Alexipharmick Mixture, such as this, to be taken a Spoonful at a time.

℞ *Theriac. Andromach.*
Confect. Fracastor. ana ʒj.
Sal. Absynth. ʒss.
Ocul. cancror. ℈ij.
Aq. Card. bened.

Aq.

Aq. Melis. ana ℥ij.
— *Theriacal.*
Syr. Papav. errat. ana ℥j.
Sp. Sulphur. q. s.
ad gratum acorem.
f. Mistura.

Out of the great number of Sick whom I had under my care, though sometimes five, six, or seven together, in the same House, labour'd under this Fever, none, that I know of, was lost, except one Man and one Woman. Here we are bound to take the Author's Word. *The wonderful Success.*

Art. 90. " At the end of this Book he brings " two and fifty Histories of Persons lying ill of " this Fever, of which two only died. His Me- " thod is truly singular; and if we may give " credit to his Words, we must needs say, (as I " think) these Cures were chiefly owing to the " Effects of *Laudanum*: For in almost all his " Prescripts, he gave *Laudanum* plentifully. " The following Bolus may be an Example. *But to be doubted.*

℞ *Diascord.* ℈iss.
Laud. opiat. gr. ij.
M. f. Bolus.

" To be given at once; *Syr. papav. errat.* being " allowed at the same time, *p.* 467. I have not " time nicely to examine Particulars, but must " go on with my intended Design."

A MISCELLANY *of Quotations.*

Of FEVERS *in general.*

Art. 91. *Hippocrates* in his *Aphorism* 36th, §. 4, asserts, that Sweats in Fevers are good, which break out the 3d, the 5th, the 7th, the 9th, the 11th, the 14th, the 17th, the 21st, the 27th, the 31st, and the 34th Day, *viz.* hap- *Of critical Days and Indices.*

pening

pening on those Days they may be esteem'd *Cri-ses's*; whereas, if they fall out on other Days, they denote the Prolongation of the Distemper, Relapses, *&c.* Farther, *Aphorism* 24th, §. 2. he says, the 4th Day is the Index of the 7th; the 8th is the beginning of the next Week; the 11th is to be regarded, it being the 4th of the second Week; again, the 17th likewise, it being the 4th from the 14th, and the 7th from the 11th. But (as Dr. *Lister* well observes) the Doctrine of *Indices* and *decretorial* Days, in order to determine the *Crises* from thence, is very obscure. There is indeed a certain Time or Measure of the three Concoctions, as is plainly made out by Anatomy and Staticks, by which the Periods of intermitting Fevers are stated and fixed: but in other acute Diseases, such as are symptomatick Fevers, as Pleurisies, Quinseys, Small-Pox, and continual Fevers, the *Crises* and their *Indices* are not so easily apprehended by us, or do not so readily fall under our notice; because things are not left by us so much to Nature, as they were by the Ancients; but we are apt to be very busy Medlers, that we may arrogate the Cure to ourselves.

The Doctrine of them obscure.

The Usefulness of a Vomit in the beginning of Fevers.

Art. 92. No Remedy (says Dr. *Freind*) in the beginning of Fevers is so beneficial as a Vomit, and many times it is absolutely necessary to give it, when the Stomach seems to be loaded, or affected with nauseous Qualms, or there be a very great Pain of the Head: This is agreeable to the Practice of the ancient *Greeks*, and was familiar at *Rome* in *Celsus*'s time. The giving a Vomit excites an Exercise of the internal Parts, and puts not only the Stomach into action, but also the other Viscera; this is manifestly apparent in giving the celebrated *Brasil-root*, the *Ipecacuanha*, which is endued with an excellent Quality of attenuating

The singular Virtue of Rad. Ipecacuanha.

tenuating groſs Humours: the exquiſite Bitterneſs of the Plant, and the ſprightly Salt that may be extracted from it, would induce one to believe thus much of it. In truth, I have found by experience, when a good Quantity of it has been given, and it has wrought but little either upwards or downwards, in an Hour or two's time the Perſon has grown hot, and the Pulſe raiſed, and afterwards has fallen into a very plentiful Sweat.

Art. 93. One thing I dare be bold to affirm (continues the ſame Author) which any one may find by experience, *viz.* that many Fevers are cured with evacuating Medicines alone, where nothing elſe hath been made uſe of; whereas, when Evacuants have been wholly omitted, all other Remedies have proved ineffectual. *Fevers are ſcarce cured without Evacuation.*

Art. 94. "Undoubtedly it is impoſſible to lay "down general Precepts for the Cure of all Fe-"vers; however," the accurate Method of *Dan. Ludovicus* may be worth remarking, which is on this wiſe, *viz.* In the beginning to give a Vomit or omit it, as the Indication might require; then to make uſe of ſome volatile Medicines, as *Tinctura Bezoardica, Miſtura Simplex, Sp. C. C.* with or without an Opiate, as the Circumſtances might be: after that, in the ſtate or height of the Diſtemper, it was uſual with him to give *fixed alkaline Medicines*; and in the laſt place, in the Declination *Crabs Eyes*, and *Coral*, &c. By this means he behaved himſelf not barely as an idle Spectator, whilſt he carefully waited for the *Criſis*, which Nature by ſuch a gentle Aſſiſtance would produce. Ludovicus's *Method in curing Fevers.*

Art. 95. By how much the milder and more gentle the Symptoms of Fevers are about the Region of the Stomach and Bowels, ſo much the milder *Prognoſtick Signs.*

milder likely will the Fever be, and the leſs dangerous.

Art. 96. When the Face is bloated and turgid, it is commonly a Sign, that the Fever will run out into a great length.

Art. 97. The more People in Fevers ſweat, the leſs Sediment is to be expected in their Urine. A glutinous or clammy Sweat always preſages ill.

Art. 98. The higher the Colour of the Urine is, in the beginning of Fevers, the ſooner they come to their height; and if other good Signs accompany it, they terminate well; but the contrary, if it is attended with other bad Symptoms. Crude Urine that is white and pale in burning Fevers, ſhews great danger, and is often mortal, eſpecially, if there be a Delirium; for if ſo, Convulſions generally come on.

Art. 99. Deafneſs in Fevers, if the Urine be crude, foretels a violent Delirium; but if it be attended with Signs of Concoction, it is a good Omen.

Art. 100. In Fevers, if Perſons cannot diſtinguiſh Colours, it is a Sign of their falling into Convulſions.

Caution in the uſe of Opium.

Art. 101. In all Fevers, if the Pulſe be languid, unequal, or creeping, all Opiates are to be avoided, as much as if they were downright Poiſons.

Of the Cure of the moſt urgent Symptoms *that attend* Fevers.

From my own Obſervation and Reading.

Cold.

Art. 102. The Coldneſs and Shiverings, which are uſually felt in the beginning of Fevers, are owing to a Diminution of the Contraction of the Heart,

Heart, the circulating Fluids almost stagnating in the extreme Parts; from whence arise Polypose Concretions in the larger Vessels, if the Coldness remains long, and sometimes even sudden Death ensues; and therefore the greater and longer such Coldness is, the more dangerous is the Fever. The Plague begins commonly with the most excessive Coldness. This Symptom of Fevers is best relieved by drinking Water and Wine, wherein a little Nitre is dissolved, also the *Decoctum Coccineum, gentle Friction*, &c. (45.)

Art. 103. A most intense Heat in Fevers, as if the Body was all on fire, with a great and strong Pulse, almost always requires Bleeding. A lenient Clyster may also be useful to mitigate such an excessive Heat. Also in case of such a vehement Ebullition of the Blood, causing such fiery Heats, cooling Juleps, Emulsions, and acidulated Decoctions may serve for the purpose of refrigerating the Body. But great Care is to be taken lest by cooling too much, the Spirits should receive a sudden Damp, and by that means be deprived of their elastick Faculty, whereby the *Burning Fever* might unawares be changed into a *Malignant.* (*Art.* 67.) *Heat.*

Art. 104. A Fever is called by the Name *Lipyria*, when the internal Parts are in a burning Heat, whilst the external are cold at least in the Opinion of the sick Person; this Symptom arises from an *Inflammation of some one of the Viscera, which is exceedingly sensible.* The sick Person has a Sense of Coldness in this case, and calls for Clothes to cover himself still warmer, when to the Physician he does not really feel so. This Fever is exceedingly acute, and commonly terminates in three or four Days; few escape out of it, unless they receive timely help. *Lipyria.*

Thirst. *Art.* 105. To quench Thirst in Fevers, it is better to drink a little at a time pretty often, than to drink large Draughts. The following Drink is most grateful to Persons in Fevers:

℞ *Aq. font. cum*
Pane tost. incoct. ℔ij.
Vin. Rhenan. ℔ss.
Gelatin. C. C. ℥ij.
Syr. Cydonior.
vel è Succo Citri parum.
M.

Fuller's *Decoct. ad sit.* or *his Decoct. coccin.* are convenient. Gargarisms also may be made use of, as *Fuller's Garg. commun.* or *Decoct. Rosar.* &c. To wash the Mouth frequently with common Water, contributes much to allay Thirst. Thirst (as *Helmont* rightly admonishes) is not occasioned by Heat, but the want of Spittle; wherefore a few Drops of the *Spirit of Sulphur* will allay Thirst more than a Quart of cold Water: For this purpose the *Juice of Vegetables and Fruits* are convenient; as *Sorrel*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Citrons*, *Barberries*, *Quinces*, *Currants*, &c. These Juices being acidulated with Fumes of Sulphur, according to the Method of *Helmont*, and clarified by Subsidence, may be kept in some cool place for such a use. *Tamarinds* also are very good to quench Thirst, and gently open the Body: But these *Acids* and *Refrigerants* are not to be given indifferently to all feverish Persons, without mature Consideration of the Circumstances of the particular Case and Person, *&c.* For if Thirst is attended with a great Weakness, then vinous and spiritous things may be more safely given.

Water-gruel. *Art.* 106. A *Ptisan* or Decoction of Barley in Fevers is preferred above all Drinkables by *Hippocrates*, in his Book of *Diet in acute Diseases*; and it is commended by all the ancient Physicians: but

but the Moderns condemn the use of *Barley* on account of its Crudity and Flatulency, and instead of it generally recommend *Water-gruel*.

Art. 107. The Dryness and Roughness of the Tongue is helped by the Application of soft and moistening things. When the Tongue is covered with a thick Crust, it is called a *Prunella*; this Incrustation is sometimes of a whitish colour, sometimes dark or black; the Acrimony of the *Saliva* seems to be the chief Cause of this great Disorder. In a *Prunella*, besides the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, &c. the following Gargarism is very proper. *Dryness of the Tongue, and a Prunella.*

℞ *Liquor. è rapis coct. express.* ℔ß.
Succ. Sedi major. depurat. ℥iij.
Mel. despumat. ℥j.
Sp. Sal. Armoniac. q. s.
M.

The following Mixture is also very good;

℞ *Albumen ov. unius*
fortitèr agitetur
cum Aq. Sperm. Ranar. ℥iv.
Mel. Rosar. ℥j.
M.

Also for the Heat and Dryness of the Tongue, sometimes the following Remedies may be very useful;

℞ *Mucilag. Sem. Cydon.* ℥ij.
Pulp. Tamarind.
— *Amygd. dulc.* ana ℥j.
Ol. Sulph. per Campan. gut. xx.
Syr. de Rub. Idæ. q. s.
M.

Also *Decoctum Ulmi Batean. Gargarism. commun. Fulleri, Lohoch. Rub. vel Lohoch. vitellin. ejusdem.*

Art. 108. When Nauseousness and Vomiting in Fevers is owing to an original Surfeit, it is convenient to give a gentle Vomit; for which purpose *Nausea and Vomiting.*

purpose Carduus-Posset drank in large Draughts may do well enough; if it does not of itself succeed well, half a Drachm of *Salt of Vitriol*, or a Spoonful of *Oxymel of Squills* may be given in the Posset. But when the feverish Ferment affects the Stomach, and causes violent bilious Vomitings, insomuch that hardly any thing will keep down; in such case an exceeding thin Chicken-broth drank plentifully, and cast up again, is a good Preparatory, to go before other corroborating Remedies for strengthening the relaxed Tone of the Stomach. The following Julep is very efficacious;

℞ *Sal. Absynth.* ℈iv.
Suc. Limon. recent. ℥ij.
M. et finitâ ebullitione add.
Aq. Cinam. hord. ℥iij.
— *Menth.*
— *Stephan.* ana ℥j.
Sp. Croc. ʒss.
Ol. Caryoph. gut. iv.
Syr. Cydon. ℥j.
M.

Sometimes it is necessary to have recourse to *Laudanum*. Concerning the Cure and Mitigation of this Symptom of Vomiting, more may be seen elsewhere, (*Art.* 594.)

A Diarrhœa. *Art.* 109. Sometimes a *Colliquative Diarrhœa* happens in Fevers, to the great damage of the Persons labouring under it, which Evacuation is not the genuine Motion of Nature for its Relief, but arises rather from the impetuous violence of the Distemper, or the stimulating Acrimony of the Humours, which in reality is a *Symptomatick Diarrhœa*, and ought to be stopt. The white Decoction is convenient for common Drink, the absorbent Testaceous Powders mixed with

with Diaphoreticks are very proper; and lastly, we may be obliged to have recourse to *Theriaca, Confectio Fracastor.* &c. Sometimes the following Clyster is of singular use,

℞ *Fol. Rof. Rub.* Mij.
Coq. in Lact. Chalybeat. ℔ſs.
Colatur. add.
Diascord. ʒvj.
M. f. Enema.

to be kept up as long as may be. Here also Fuller's *Enema è Malicorio* is often found very beneficial, as I have frequently experienced. In the general it is very observable, that Laxness of the Body in the beginning of Fevers is better than an over Costiveness, but in the Progress of the Disease it is worse. It may be worth while to remark one thing here, which I have found successful in my Practice, which is the easy Cure of *Colliquative Diarrhœas* happening in the Declination of Fevers; when all Remedies whatsoever have proved ineffectual, I have debar'd them of all other eatables and drinkables, and confined them to *Chicken-broth* alone, without giving any other Remedy, and the Looseness has stopt in some short time.

Art. 110. A *Dysury or Strangury* sometimes *Dysuria.* happens in Fevers, and is a very troublesome Symptom. *Common Emulsions* serve to assuage the violent Effervescence in Burning Fevers; and usually they very much alleviate this vexatious Symptom; as will also *Oil of Sweet Almonds*, with *Syrup of Marsh-Mallows*. A Solution of two Ounces of *Gum-Arabick* in a Quart of *Barley Decoction* for common Drink is a good Remedy, when this Symptom is caused by Blistering. The Epispastick Plaister of *Fuller*, I take it, is of all that is in common use the best and most certain in its Operation. It might perhaps be

worth while to try the Virtues of *Camphire* mixed in the Composition of *Epispasticks*, whether it would prevent the *Strangury* or *Heat of Urine*, that otherwise is wont to ensue.

Sweat. *Art.* 111. Sweats, that happen in Fevers, either in the beginning of the Distemper, or at any other time before the *Crisis*, and before the signs of Concoction appear, are *Symptomatical* and oftentimes *Colliquative*, which are troublesome to the Patient, and exasperate the Disease; wherefore, when they are profuse, they ought to be restrained by Art. Sweats are to be check'd by rising out of Bed, by withdrawing the usual Quantity of Bed-Clothes, by letting into the Room the free cool Air, by abstaining from all things that are heating, by taking *gentle Astringents* and *mild Acids*, &c. *Saccharum Saturni* is deem'd an efficacious Medicine for suppressing Sweats.

Pain of the Head, &c. *Art.* 112. A violent Pain in the Head, in the Back, or in the Limbs, especially in the beginning of Fevers, most commonly requires *Bleeding*; if that does not take it off, it will be proper to give a *laxative Clyster*: It may be, the following Application may afford some Relief for the Pain of the Head;

℞ *Sem. Papav. alb.*
parum contus. ℥ss.
Placent. Rosac. ℥j.
Vitel. ov. j.
Acet. Sambucin. q. s.
M.

to be applied to the Forehead, and renewed as occasion requires.

Watchings. *Art.* 113. We are to endeavour to relieve such, who are troubled with stubborn Watchings in Fevers, lest by a too great Wasting and Dissipation of their Spirits, their Strength fail, and they

they ſink under the Diſtemper. The Cauſe is to be enquired into; if it is cauſed by too great Heat and Dryneſs, cooling and moiſtening things are indicated; if Pain be the Cauſe, we muſt endeavour to alleviate it by proper Remedies, avoiding *Opiates*, unleſs there be the greateſt Neceſſity. The Phyſician ought to be exceedingly careful how he gives *Hypnoticks* about the time of the *Criſis*, when he may perceive in his Patient a Reſtleſſneſs and Inquietude, [it muſt be always remembered, that *nox ante Criſin eſt Moleſtiſſima*, *i. e.* a Space of time, it may be twelve Hours or more, before the Criſis happens, is the moſt troubleſome of any.] But this by the bye.

Art. 114. Drowſineſs in Fevers is directly contrary to the forementioned Symptom of Watchfulneſs; this is called a *Coma*, when the Perſon is almoſt continually in a dozing Condition. The Patient ought to be rouzed up by all the proper Methods that can be uſed, for fear of the ill Conſequences, that might enſue. Sharp Clyſters are to be injected; Epiſpaſticks are to be laid on; and Cataplaſms of Herrings or of Horſeradiſh, according to Dr. *Fuller*, to be applied to the Soals of the Feet: for internal uſe, volatile Salts, and Cephalick Remedies are to be given, (*Art.* 298.) *A Coma.*

Art. 115. Want of Sleep very often cauſes a *Delirium*; notwithſtanding, let no body attempt to cure a *Delirium* with *Hypnoticks*, for that would be a dangerous Raſhneſs: but the Cauſe of the Delirium ought to be ſought after, and proper Remedies made uſe of. *Camphire* (ſays *Quincy*) procures Reſt in Fevers, when *Opium* will take no effect. It is obſervable, that, when the Urine, which before was much tinctured and high-coloured, is changed into a thin and pale Hue, it is a ſign of an approaching *Delirium*. *Delirium.*

Spasms.

Art. 116. In Fevers, sometimes *Convulsions* happen, as also *Tremors*, and *Spasmodick Affections*. Under such Circumstances the Physician is diligently to find out the Cause of such Disorders, from whence he may understand by what Remedies he may be best able to relieve his Patient. In the mean while, we know it is customary to apply *Pidgeons* or *Chickens* to the Soals of the Feet, or the *Lights* of a *Calf or Sheep* taken as warm as can be out of the Body of the Animal. Such Applications ought to be renewed once in three or four Hours.

Of Eruptive FEVERS *in general.*

From Reading and Observation.

A peculiar Symptom of Eruptive Fevers.

Art. 117. Eruptive Fevers, whose *Crises* are to be expected by cutaneous Eruptions or Breakings-out, (such are the Small-Pox, the Measles, the Scarlet-Fever, a Fever with red Pimples, a Crystalline Fever, a Milliary Fever, *&c.*) besides what they have in common with other Fevers, have one peculiar Symptom proper to themselves, *viz.* a *great Oppression of the Breast*, which indeed is in a manner the *Pathognomonick Sign* of these Fevers. This great Oppression, which is felt, is from the strong Effort of Nature, to throw out the morbifick Matter from the Center, to the Circumference; from whence arise great Conflicts, Anxieties about the Heart, Straitness, and the greatest Oppressions imaginable of the Breast. But when the Eruption is once made, these direful Symptoms immediately vanish. The like Oppression of the Breast is also the Prelude or Forerunner of a *Crisis* in other Fevers, (from whence that saying; *the Night before the Crisis is the most troublesome.*) In these the Symptoms happen later,

later, *viz.* juſt before the end of the Diſtemper; whereas, in Eruptive Fevers they come on ſooner, not far from the beginning; yea, oftentimes at the firſt inſult, becauſe the Eruption is juſt at hand, and makes as it were the Eſſence of the Diſtemper.

Some Symptoms more remarkable, and almoſt proper.

Art. 118. Dr. *Morton* has obſerved, that *Eruptive Fevers*, beſides the Symptoms they have in common with other Fevers, are attended with ſome, that are more proper and peculiar to themſelves, which are as it were *Pathognomonick Signs*; ſuch as are a feeble and quick Pulſe, a ſhort and laborious Breathing, an Oppreſſion and Straitneſs of the Hypocondria, a pale and thin Urine, a Coma, or elſe pertinacious Watchings, Catchings of the Tendons, ſometimes Convulſions, raving Deliriums, various Affections of the Eyes, as Redneſs, and pricking Pains, a Heavineſs of the Eye-lids, involuntary Tears, a Pain and Soreneſs in the Throat, an Hoarſeneſs, a very troubleſome Cough. The *Milliary* and *Petechial Fevers* are treated of elſewhere, (*Art.* 1497. and 79.)

Art. 119. In an Eryſipelas, the Small-Pox, the Meaſles, the Scarlet-Fever, *&c.* (ſays Dr. *Freind*, *Hiſtory of Phyſick*, p. 75.) if the Symptoms are very urgent and vehement; that is to ſay, if there be a violent Headach, if there be a great difficulty of Breathing, if unſufferable Pains affect any other Parts of the Body: in ſuch Circumſtances, as the reaſon of the thing calls for Bleeding, ſo it is right to do it, and it may be done with ſafety. And from my own Experience I am bold to affirm, (for I have frequently try'd it,) that I never could obſerve, that the *cutaneous Eruptions* in any of theſe Fevers have ſtruck in upon Bleeding. (*Art.* 228.)

Of the Scarlet FEVER.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

A Scarlet Fever. *Art.* 120. The Scarlet Fever may happen at any Seaſon of the Year, but moſt commonly it appears towards Autumn. It reigns chiefly amongſt Children, it begins as other Fevers, with cold Shiverings, without any violent Sickneſs; after a while the Skin all over is covered with red Spots, that are larger and more florid, but not ſo uniform as in the Meaſles. The redneſs remains two or three Days and then diſappears, leaving the Skin a little rough and ſcaly.

The Cure. *Art.* 121. The Cure may be left to the Guidance of Nature: however, if at any time it may ſeem to want the Aſſiſtance of Art; the ſame Method may be uſed, as in the Meaſles, it being ſo near a-kin to that Diſtemper.

The manner of its Efflo-reſcence. *Art.* 122. The Scarlet Fever (ſays Dr. *Morton*) does not differ from the Meaſles, except it be in the manner of the *Efflореſcence* only, inſomuch as that it may not improperly be called the *Confluent Meaſles.* It requires the ſame Regimen and the ſame Method of Cure. The Efflоreſcence in the Meaſles makes its appearance in different Figures and Shapes, as in Squares, Oblongs, and multangular Figures, from whence the Skin is diverſly variegated: whereas in the Scarlet Fever the Cuticle is ſpread all over with one continued Inflammation and Redneſs.

Of

Of the MEASLES.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 123. In the breeding of the Measles, the first Day they are cold and hot by turns, the next Day comes on the Fever, with great Sickness, Thirst, loss of Appetite, the Tongue white, though not dry, a little Cough, a Heaviness of the Head and Eyes, a continual Sleepiness; oftentimes also there distils a serous Humour from the Nose and the Eyes, which is a certain token of the Eruptions being at hand; and soon after broad red Spots become conspicuous in the Face and Breast. The Person is observed to sneeze, and his Eye-lids swell, (a little before the Eruption,) he vomits, but more frequently has a Looseness, with Stools of a greenish Colour. These Symptoms continue and increase until the fourth, or sometimes the fifth Day, about which time Spots like Flea-bites appear, and increasing in Number and Magnitude, in some places run together, and render the Face variously spotty. These Spots are made up of very small red Pimples, very near one another, arising but a very little above the Skin; they may be felt by a light touch of the Fingers, but cannot be seen by the Eyes at a distance. From the Face, they gradually spread and diffuse themselves to the Breast, Belly, Thighs, &c. The sixth Day, or thereabouts, the Pustles die away and the Face grows rough; on the eighth Day they disappear in the Face, and on the ninth they are quite gone off all over the Body; at that juncture the Fever increases, and the Difficulty of Breathing, and the Cough grows exceedingly vexatious and troublesome, &c. The *An accurate History of the Measles.*

Measles, if rightly managed, are not a dangerous Distemper.

The Cure. *Art.* 124. The Measles, called by *Avicen* the *Cholerick Small-Pox* are coæval with the Small-Pox, (*Art.* 130.) and require much the same treatment as they. A Dose of *Diacodium* may be given every Day in the Evening; Linctus's and pectoral Apozems are requisite to moderate the Cough. But, if after the going off of the Measles, either through a too hot Regimen having been used, or otherwise, a Fever, Difficulty of Breathing, or any other violent Symptom remain, the only Remedy is *Bleeding*, which may be done safely enough, and with advantage, even in very young Children: under a very hot Regimen the Measle-Spots sometimes grow livid or black, and in such case the Adult especially, if they cannot find relief by Bleeding and a more temperate Regimen, are seized with an Inflammation of the Lungs, and die.

Art. 125. What *Silvius* says, is most certain, that the Measles sometimes for some Days in the beginning cannot be distinguished from the Small-Pox, *no not by the most skilful Physician that has been a long time conversant in Practice*: for which reason it is prudence in the Physician, under such an uncertainty, either to suspend declaring his Judgment, or else to deliver it in some dubious Expressions.

The Sentiments of Morton.

The Cure in the several Stages. *Art.* 126. As for the Cure of the Measles, in the beginning, before the Eruption, very few Remedies are needful, unless some very urgent Symptoms should happen, as Convulsions, preternatural Colliquations of the Humours, *&c.* If the animal Spirits chance to run into great Disorders,

Disorders, so as to cause Spasms, proper Remedies are to be used to appease them, *viz. Cephalick Juleps, with Tincture of Castor and Pulvis ad Guttetam*, &c. and if that fails of Success, some Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* may be given. As to a *Diarrhœa*, it is better, if we can abate the troublesomeness of it by a sort of palliative Cure, than, contrary to the Propensity of Nature, wholly to suppress it, and so kill the Patient: We may prohibit the drinking of Malt Liquor, and substitute the *white Decoction* in its stead, and give the *Testaceous Powders*, but not come to the use of *Laudanum*, unless there be an extreme Necessity for it. To moderate and appease the obstinate Cough, which is caused by the Acrimony of the Lympha, *mucilaginous things* are beneficial, and *Pectorals, Oil of Sweet-Almonds*, &c. particularly *Syrup of Coral*, and *its Tincture*. For the Cough, which attends the Measles, and is deem'd a *Pathognomonick* of that Distemper, being exceedingly vexatious, and even convulsive, and sometimes proving mortal; I never knew (says *Harris*) any Medicine more prevalent than *Gum Tragacanth* taken plentifully in a Linctus, or dissolved in some pectoral Decoction, and mixed with the testaceous Powders. For that Gum is of exquisite use in relieving a *Catarrh*, and consequently the Cough proceeding from it, which is one of the most troublesome Symptoms of the Measles; and this it will do better and with more safety than *Narcoticks*, how much soever they may be recommended by the famous *Sydenham*, &c.

A Diarrhœa.

A Cough.

Art. 127. When the Efflorescence is once begun, yea, when the Eruption is fully come forth, sometimes comes on a *Peripneumony*, with shortness of Breath, a sort of strangling Suffocation, and a Difficulty of Swallowing, *&c.* in which Case,

A Peripneumonia.

Case, having been taught by long Experience, I authoritatively assert it, that it is as necessary to take off large Quantities of Blood, just the sa[me] as one would do in a *Peripneumony*, where [the] Measles were not; and the same ought to [be] done in a troublesome and dangerous *Ophtha[l]my*. To stop a *Looseness*, at this time of the Distemper *Opiates* are necessary, and may be safely used. When the Appearance of the Measles is gone off, if the Fever still continues with very urgent and violent Symptoms, we despair of a Recovery. On the contrary, if the *Crisis* hath been perfect, it will be convenient to purge with some *Hydragogue Medicines* to prevent the ill Effects of the *colliquated Lympha*; however, the Mass of Blood ought not to be agitated over hastily, before the Venom is wholly subdued. A dry troublesome Cough, remaining after the Distemper, in the first place requires Bleeding, at least once; and if need be, it should be repeated a second time in a Day or two, and together with Linctus's and lenient Medicines, (such as are usually given in a *Catarrh*) the *Peruvian Bark* in pretty good Quantity should be taken, and an Opiate at Night, as occasion requires.

Opthalmia. *Diarrhœa.* *The last Stage.* *A Cough.*

V. S. *Art.* 128. "The direful Symptoms happening in this Distemper, reckoned up by our "Author, by *Phlebotomy* seasonably made, in "the Beginning, and a Vomit given, are very "often happily prevented." (See *Art.* 119.)

Art. 129. "Those who have had the Small-"Pox, are not afterwards so liable to take the "Measles; wherefore the Adult, who have "pass'd that Distemper, are not so readily in-"fected with it."

*Art.

Of the SMALL-POX.

Art. 130. "We do not meet with any thing "written concerning the Small-Pox before the "time of the *Arabian Physicians.* But yet this "Distemper is ancienter than is commonly be-"lieved. The *Arabian Authors* traced its Ex-"istence even from the beginning of the seventh "Century, in the times of *Mahomet the Great,* "(See Dr. *Freind's History of Physick*, p. 188. "Vol. II.) The *Variolæ* or *Small-Pox*, are so "called from *Vari* Spots, or *Parvi Vari*, small "Spots, because they speckle or spot the Skin. "Mankind alone is the Subject of the Small-"Pox and Measles, and that only once in their "Life; and few there are, if any, that escape "them. In this Calculation are not to be "reckoned the Pustles, that somewhat resemble "the Small-Pox, which are vulgarly called the "*Chicken-Pox*, which frequently happen amongst "Children. They are indeed very like the "Small-Pox, as to Magnitude and Figure; "but in this they differ from them, the Small-"Pox appear with a more remarkable Redness "and Inflammation; these are more white, be-"ing small *Vesiculæ*, filled with a thin serous "Humour, which in three Days time break of "themselves, and dry up, and are not attended "with any Danger, seldom having any Fever "accompanying them. *It is so mild a Distem-*"*per, that it never wants the Care of a Physi-*"*cian.* The Small-Pox, (says *Dolæus*) with "respect to its Origin, has its Seeds in our "very Natures, born with us, which now and "then a long while lie buried, until a proper "occasion is given to call the Distemper out; "then it shews itself, the Ferment works, and

The Chicken-Pox.

" mixing itself with the Mass of Blood, pro-
" duces terrible Symptoms, and often ends in
" Death. Amongst the many Thousands of
" People that are in the World, it is rare to
" find one, who, through the whole Course of
" his Life escapes this Distemper." By Dissecti-
ons of those that have died of the Distemper, it appears, that all the Bowels contained in the Cavities of the Body are beset with the Pustles of the Small-Pox, as well as the Skin.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The History of the Distinct Kind.

Art. 131. The Small-Pox are either of the *Distinct* or *Confluent Kind:* the *Distinct* or *Discrete* begin with a Cold and Shivering, which is followed by an intense Heat, a violent Pain of the Head and Back, and urging to vomit, a Pain at the Pit of the Stomach, a Sleepiness, especially in Children; sometimes also Epileptick Fits, which, for the most part presage the Small-Pox to be just breaking forth, and that they will be of a favourable Kind. From the time of Seizure they commonly appear the fourth Day, and the Symptoms of the Fever vanish, only the Adult are inclinable to sweat pretty much. The Spots appear first in the Face, of a reddish Colour, then in the Neck, and Breast, and after that all the Body over: these rising gradually up into Pustles, are enlarged, being more and more inflamed, at length grow whitish, the Skin in the Interstices appearing of a florid Colour, the eleventh Day the Tumor and Inflammation of the Face abate, and the Pustles begin to grow dry. In this kind of the Small-Pox the Pustles disappear and are quite extinct the fourteenth or fifteenth Day.

Art. 132. The *Confluent Small-Pox* have the same Symptoms with the *Distinct*, only in these they are all more violent; these break out the third Day, sometimes sooner, seldom later: However sometimes, though rarely, the Eruption is later, by reason of some violent Symptom, such as a *Lumbago*, or Pain in the Loins, or a *Pleuritick* Pain in the Side; these are more than ordinary dangerous. After the Eruption, still the Fever continues, and as the Distemper lengthens, the Pustles do not rise up and increase in Bulk, as in the *distinct Kind*, but standing close and thick one by the other, cover the whole Face, and raise it into a Tumour, and then appear like white Scales on the Surface of the Skin. After the eighth Day these white Scales or Pellicles daily grow rougher, and change to a brown Colour, and the Pox run more and more together. *The Magnitude of the Distemper is to be judged chiefly by the Face, rather than from the rest of the Body.* In this Kind the Adult generally have a *Salivation*, and Children a *Diarrhœa*. The Salivation sometimes begins from the time of the Eruption, sometimes a Day or two after. About the eleventh Day the Saliva grows thicker, and is not discharged without great Difficulty and Danger of Suffocation, and about that time for the most part it ceases, and the Tumour of the Face gradually subsides, and instead of it the hands use to swell, or at least ought to do so. The Diarrhœa does not seize on Children so soon in the beginning of the Distemper. It is observable in this Disease, that all generally grow worse towards the Evening. As the eighth Day commonly proves mortal in the distinct Kind, so does the eleventh in the Confluent. Sometimes in the Confluent Small-Pox happens a *Plearisy*, sometimes a *Coma*, sometimes *Purple Spots* are

The History of the Confluent.

scater

ſcatter'd about between the Puſtles, like ſo many *little Mortifications*, which are almoſt always a fatal Sign; ſometimes *Bloody Urine* and other *Hæmorrhages*, which are as bad; ſometimes a *Suppreſſion of Urine.*

Art. 133. In the Confluent Kind, (as has been ſaid) the greateſt Danger is on the eleventh Day, (the Computation being made from the firſt Seizure) but this is to be underſtood of the milder Sort; for in thoſe that are more crude, the Danger is not over before the fourteenth, and ſtill in a more crude and worſe Kind not until the ſeventeenth; ſome, though very few, have been known to die the twenty-firſt. It is uſual with me to let them ſit up every Day, till the ſixth Day, from the time of the Seizure, or the fourth, from the firſt Appearance of the Eruption, by that time they are all come out; then I confine them to their Bed until all is over.

A Rule almoſt always to be obſerved.

The Cure.

Art. 134. "The Confluent Small-Pox (as "*Dolæus* obſerves) is a very dangerous Diſtem-"per, wherein the Phyſician will find enough "to do to exerciſe the utmoſt of his Skill and "Induſtry; and whoſoever ſucceeds well in the "Cure of it, adds Honour and Credit to his "Profeſſion." The curative Indications are two, *viz.* firſt, to regulate the Fever or Ebullition of the Blood in a due equable manner; *ſecondly*, to ſupport and ſuſtain the Puſtles in good order. To obtain theſe ends, the Patient muſt by no means be put into a too hot Regimen: the Heat which ſeems to be required for the Expulſion of the Small-Pox, is no other than ſuch as is agreeable to Nature, and is cuſtomary at other times. There is no occaſion for Confinement to the Bed before the fourth Day, (as has been obſerved, *Art.* 133.) nor yet to give any Medicines to drive out the Small-Pox during that

that time; the fourth Day however, if the E-
ruption does not come forward as it ought,
ſome gentle Cordial Medicine may be given.
Thoſe of the diſtinct Kind, of their own Nature,
are ſeldom dangerous. Thoſe in the Confluent
Sort are to be kept, as much as reaſonably they
can, from being in a Sweat, and their Salivation
to be vigorouſly ſupported; which is beſt done,
by giving them large Quantities of ſmall Beer
to drink, or ſome other Liquor that is not over-
heating. I uſually give the Adult a compoſing
Draught, with fourteen Drops of *Laudanum*, or
an Ounce of *Syrupus de Meconio*, every Night, at
ſix or ſeven, from the time they are fully out,
until the end of the Diſtemper. I give the Hyp-
notick earlier than is uſually done for this reaſon,
becauſe the Heats come on in the Evenings;
which Practice by long Experience I have found *N. B.*
very beneficial, and no inconvenience ariſing
from it. In the Confluent Sort a *Diarrhœa* in
Children is beneficial, and is not to be ſtopt;
but not ſo in the Diſtinct. Concerning *Bleeding*
on the eighth Day, and expoſing the Sick to the
open Air, they that have a mind to ſee what the
Author ſays, may do ſo, *p.* 153, *&c.* If the
Salivation becomes troubleſome through the viſ-
cidity of the Saliva, I commonly make uſe of
the following Gargle:

℞ *Cort. Ulmi* ℥vj.
Rad. Glycyrrhiz. ʒſs.
Paſſular. Enucleat. N° xx.
Flor. Roſ. Rub. p. ij.
Coq. in q. ſ. aq. font. ad ℔ſs.
in colatur. diſſolv.
Oxymel. Simpl.
Mel. Roſar. ana ℥ij.
M.

Sometimes it is neceſſary to give an Emetick.

In

In a *Suppression of Urine* the Person must be taken out of Bed. When the Pustles flatten, or if there be a Diarrhœa in the distinct Kind, they ought to be supported with Cordials. The Fever, which comes on about the eleventh Day, is different from that which precedes the Eruption. This is what is called the *Secundary Fever*, and is in reality no other than a *Putrid Fever*, properly so called; and to cure this, nothing is so efficacious as plentiful Bleeding: for now we are not dealing so much with the *Small-Pox*, as with the *Putrid Fever*. Therefore Blood is to be drawn off to ten or twelve Ounces, and an *Anodyne* to be given twice a-day. For the immoderate Costiveness, which is usual at this time, I use to order an Ounce and half of *Lenitive Electuary* dissolved in a little *Milk-water*; notwithstanding the Anodyne is to be continued at the accustomed time. If the first Bleeding does not answer the end, it must be repeated the next Day after; and after this sort the Bleeding and Purging may be repeated by turns, as the Nature of the Fever, and the Restlessness of the Patient may seem to require, until the Distemper is conquered. *Sched. Mon.* p. 81, *&c.* In the Confluent Small-Pox, *Spirit of Vitriol* is of great use, being plentifully given in small Beer, from the fifth or sixth Day of the Distemper, quite to the End. The Advantages and Disadvantages of this Remedy are reckoned up at large, *p.* 256.

The Irregular Distinct Pox.

Art. 135. Besides the two sorts of Small-Pox before described, there are some that are *Anomalous* or *Irregular*, both of one kind and the other; those of the *Discrete Kind* may be distinguished from the Legitimate or Regular, in that they appear the third Day, the other on the fourth; the Pustles also are smaller, they rage more violently,

lently, and frequently turn black before they come to maturation; a Salivation (as in the Confluent) attends them immediately upon the Eruption. The *Anomalous Confluent* differ from the *Regular Confluent*, in that they make their Eruption sometimes the second Day, sometimes the third, with a reddish uniform Tumour in some places; in the Thighs especially they look like *Scall-bladders*, filled with a limpid Serum, which being broken, the Serum flows out, leaving the excoriated places of a black Hue, as if *sphacelated*: they have their *Crisis* commonly the seventh Day, whereas the eleventh is for the most part the critical Day in the *Regular Confluent*. Lastly, these *Anomalous* are of a hotter nature, and more inflammatory, wherefore they ought to be treated with a more temperate Regimen; Milk and Water, with a third only of Milk, boiled together, makes a palatable Drink for them, which succeeds well, with regard to promoting the Salivation. *The Confluent.*

The Sentiments of MORTON.

Art. 136. There are four *Stadia* of the Small-Pox, *viz.* The Breeding or *Apparatus*, the Eruption, the Maturation, and Declination; in which various Symptoms occur, which require a different Method of Cure. *Four Stadia.*

Art. 137. The first *Stadium* is from the time of the first Seizure, to the general Eruption. In this *Stadium*, a thin and pale Urine, especially if there be a frequent occasion to make Water, is a very bad Sign; on the contrary, a high-coloured Urine, well saturated with Contents, is a good Omen. [" An unusual violent Pain, especially of the Belly, like the *Colick*, is one of " the worst of Signs."] A Diarrhœa in this *The first Stadium.* *Diarrhœa.*

 Stadium

Stadium must not be suffered, but must be restrained with the *white Decoction*, and repeated Doses of *Laudanum*, or stopped with the Use of Astringents. Vomiting, if it happens, is not presently to be stopped, [unless very exorbitant indeed] but rather gently to be promoted with repeated Draughts of *Carduus-Posset-Drink*, or with a little *Salt of Vitriol*. After this slight Evacuation, or if vomiting to an excess be the Effect of the Distemper itself, it will be proper to assuage the Tumults of the Spirits, by giving immediately some *Alexipharmick Medicine*, having *Opium* in the Mixture with it, and at proper intervals to repeat it. The Form I often make use of, is as follows,

Vomiting.

℞ *Aq. Card. Bened.*
—*Lact. Alexiter.*
—*Cinam. Hordeat.*
—*Menth.*
—*Stephan.* ana ℥ij.
Sal. absynth. gr. xij.
Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virgin.
—*è chel. Cancr. comp.*
—*Lapid. Contrayerv.* ana ʒss.
Syr. Caryoph. vel Menth. ℥iss.
M. f. Julap.

Of which let there be given two, three, or four Spoonfuls once in four Hours, adding to each Dose some Drops of Liquid *Laudanum* as occasion requires. "Bleeding is not properly a Remedy in the Small-Pox, (as *Lister* says) but "only accidentally; it is sometimes necessary to "have recourse to it, that it might give a check "to some violent Symptom attending that Distemper." Bleeding is necessary in great Pains of the Head, Limbs or Back, also in pleuritick or peripneumonick Pains, likewise in the Colick, to assuage the Violence of those Symptoms; moreover

Spasmodick Pains.

moreover *Vesicatories and Opiates* may be made use of, especially in *Comatous Affections*. Stubborn Watchings in this first Stadium is often a Sign, that the *Flux-Pox* will follow, and that dreadful Symptoms will accompany their Eruption; such as Deliriums, Spasms, and the like: upon which account, to subdue the raging of these Symptoms, it is requisite to have recourse to Bleeding and Opiates, notwithstanding it may sink the Spirits a little, in the interim they must be supply'd with Cordials, and Vesicatories laid on. "Any unusual "violent Pain before the Eruption, particularly "a Pain in the Bowels imitating the Colick, "is a very bad Sign, and almost always mortal, "as I have often myself observed; especially if "there be also a *Micturition*, or frequent Necessity of making water." *Watchings.*

Art. 138. In the second Stadium of the Distemper little Spots are seen like Pricks of Needles, first in the Face, then in the Neck, Breast, &c. These form themselves into a round hardish Tumour, the second day they enlarge their Bases, and the third (beyond which this *Stadium* does not extend) they are acuminated and begin to gain Heads; the longer the Distemper remains in this *Stadium*, the more dangerous is the Event. In this *Stadium*, in the milder Sort at least, where there is no ill Symptom, it is altogether needless to tease Nature with any sort of Medicines, inasmuch as she is sufficiently able by her own native Powers, without the assistance of Art, to do her Office well enough. *The second Stadium.*

Art. 139. Three Days from the first Appearance of the Eruption being past, the third *Stadium* begins, wherein the Small-Pox, like all other inflam'd Tubercles, begin to be concocted, and the venomous Lympha, according to the Laws of the Circulation, being separated from the Blood, by reason of its Acrimony, divides the *The third Stadium.*

the Cuticle from the Cutis; from whence the pointed Heads of the Pustles, in a few hours time, first growing a little whitish begin to swell; after that according as the Nature of the Distemper is, and the Strength of the Person, this Lympha sooner or later is gradually changed into purulent Matter, and the Pustles grow yellow, or sometimes they turn to an ash-colour, or brownish; and here ends this *Stadium*. During the Maturation of the benign Small-Pox, there arises no Indication, unless some Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* may be given to assuage Pain, and to procure Rest. If the Maturation proceeds but slowly, let the following Decoction be drank plentifully.

℞ *Lentium contus.* ℥j.
ficuum ping. par. vj.
Rasur. C. C. ℥ss.
coq. in liquor. posset. ℔ij.

And this Gargarism may be made use of,

℞ *Lentium crasse contus.* ℥j.
Rad. Alth. ℥ss.
ficum ping. par, vj. vel vij.
Hord. mundat. p. j.
Glycyrrhiz. ras. ℥ij.
coq. in q. s. aq. font. ad ℔iss.
Colatur. add. Mel. Ros. ℥iss.
M. f. Gargarisma.

Or instead hereof, the *Gargarisma Variolosum* of *Fuller*. Acids should not be made use of in Gargles, unless there be the greatest difficulty of swallowing. If the Spitting should happen to abate, or go off too fast, *Diureticks* should be given, particularly a Dose or two of the *Pulvis Æthiopicus*.

The last Stadium.

Art. 140. The last *Stadium* of the Small-Pox is their Declination, in which the Pustles being filled with mature and laudable Pus, they first begin to be incrustated and to be covered with a yellowish Scurf; then after a day or two the purulent Mat-

ter

ter hardens, and is changed all over into dry Scabs, which gradually ſcale off and fall away. 'Tis rare that any one dies of the Diſtemper, except it be in this laſt *Stadium*, that is to ſay, in the benign Sort; for of ſuch we have been ſpeaking for the moſt part hitherto. It betokens well in the Declination, when there is no Fever, and the Perſon has a Stomach to Victuals; but if purple Spots, or milliary Veſicles appear in this Stadium, they are fatal Signs. Deliriums, want of Sleep, Spaſms of the Tendons, *&c.* are worſe at this time, than in the foregoing *Stadia*; for very few, or none, under ſuch Circumſtances ever recover. The Scabs, that continue moiſt for ſome time, and falling off and coming again, afford a better Prognoſtick, than thoſe that dry away ſuddenly; the Scabs, that adhere faſt and ſtick firmly on, preſage ill.

Art. 141. When the Puſtles of the Small-Pox are of an exact round figure, ſtanding at a diſtance from one another, and ſurrounded with fine red Margins; and when in the Interſtices there are no red or purple Spots, or milliary Eruptions, or other *Stigmata*; and when on the firſt Day of the Maturation the Puſtles look whitiſh on the Top, and ſwelling, and on the next day they enlarge their Baſis, and riſe up in a conical figure, without being tranſparent; and when on the third day their Contents are changed into Pus; theſe Appearances give good ground to expect a happy Event on the 12th day at the fartheſt. *The benign Small-Pox.*

Art. 142. There are four Degrees of the malignant Small-Pox, *viz.* The univerſal Confluent, the particular Confluent, the diſtinct Sort, but exceedingly ſmall, and in a manner cohering, being ſo cloſe ſet together, and laſtly the diſtinct ſort, but accompanied with *Petechiæ* and *milliary* *Four Degrees of the malignant Small-Pox.*

The first Degree. *Eruptions.* In those of the first Degree the Skin all over the Body is beset with an *Erysipelas-Tumour* (some black Spots being here and there interspers'd) which thickens it, and distends it every where; after three days the Skin grows white, and looks like Parchment; and these are the most fatal kind of all. I never knew any one survive the second day of the Maturation.

The second Degree. The second Degree of malignant Small-Pox are more common, wherein the Face only is affected with the Erysipelas-like Tumour, which on the first day of Maturation turns white like Parchment, when at the same time in the other parts of the Body the Pustles are in a manner distinct, tho' not very regular, being scarce distinguishable to the Eye from the Measles; they hardly rise up with Heads, but often grow livid, which is a Token of the near Approaches of Death.

The third Degree. The malignant Small-Pox of the third Degree are of a kind of distinct Sort indeed, but very small and as it were cohering; they do not rise up, but are seen lying flat in the Skin, like the Stingings of Nettles, until about the beginning of the Maturation they grow white, and coming together resemble the Colour of Parchment. I have hardly known any one labouring under this kind to survive the 14th or 15th Day, unless deliver'd by a long and tedious Salivation, a large Flux of Urine, or a long continued Swelling of the Hands and Feet.

The last Degree. *Art.* 143. The fourth and last Degree of the Small-Pox is, when the Pustles break out distinct indeed, and of a regular figure and magnitude; but then they are marked in their Interstices with *Water-Bladders*, vulgarly called the *White-Hives*, with purple or livid Spots, especially in the Neck, Breast and Limbs; and these are no less mortal than the Confluent.

Art.

Art. 144. In the malignant Small-Pox a malignant Fever remains after the Eruption, with a dry Tongue and a weak Pulse, *&c.* and does not leave the Person as is usual in the benign Sort: for the morbifick Matter is so abounding, thro' the Malignancy or Greatness of the Distemper, that it cannot be sufficiently discharged by the cutaneous Glands, from whence direful Symptoms are wont to happen; namely, very dangerous Hæmorrhages, which, for the most part, prove mortal, especially when purple and black Spots appear at the same time; and there is hardly any Remedy powerful enough to cope with so great a Malignity, unless it may be stopt with some *vitriolick Preparation*, (or the *Aq. Styptic. Reg.*) If the Hæmorrhage should be suppress'd, yet we do nothing, unless at the same time we can raise the drooping Spirits with blistering, and giving generous Cordials. *Venæsection* in this case will do nothing but hasten Death. *Micturition*, or a frequent Necessity of making water, tho' it be not altogether so formidable as Hæmorrhages, is however a very ill Omen. To relieve this Symptom, the *Pulvis Æthiopicus* or *Cineres Bufonum* is an incomparable Remedy, as I have found by Experience, the Dose a Scruple every four or six Hours, with other Alexipharmicks. The Pain of the Throat and Difficulty of Swallowing is a very afflicting and troublesome Symptom; wherefore timely Care must be taken to wrap up the Throat warm with fine soft woollen Cloths, from which more benefit may be expected, than can be had from Bags of Saffron, or any other Amulets whatever, and proper Gargles may be used, *&c.* A large Salivation lasting long, with a remarkable Tumour of the Head and Face, is a good Sign; but if it breaks off untimely on a sudden,

The Cure of the Symptoms.

Hæmorrhages.

A frequent making of water.

A sore Throat.

Salivation.

sudden, unless there be a great Flux of Urine, or a very great Swelling of the extreme Parts, it is a very bad Omen; nothing can be worse than a Salivation changing into a Diarrhœa.

After the Declination of the Small-Pox, want of Appetite and Hectick Heat.

Art. 145. The Small Pox, when gone off, oftentimes leave the Body in a morbid State: amongst other Disorders, a Loss of Appetite is one of the principal, which is often accompanied with hectical Heats; in which case from mine own Experience, (which is a thing I would seriously recommend to other Physicians) I have been abundantly convinced, that the following is the true Method of Practice, *viz.* where the Heats are continual, to persist constantly in the giving *Alexipharmicks*; but where the Heats are periodical, to give the *Peruvian Bark*; and after that I can with safety proceed to purging.

Parotis.

Sometimes after the Small-Pox happen *Tumours of the Parotid Glands*, which continue a long time like *Strumæ*, without Heat or Redness; they are not to be treated with *Discutients*, but rather with strong *Suppuratives*. The same Method

Furuncles, &c.

is to be used in *Furuncles*, and the running sanious Scab, and malignant Ulcers, and the sort of *Leprous Humour*, which sometimes happens, *viz.* with *Alexipharmicks* and *Febrifuges*, strictly abstaining from Evacuations. *Gangrenes and Caries*

Gangrene and Caries.

of the Bones will hardly submit to any Methods of Cure. *Œdematous Tumours* are to be cured by *Frictions*, *lixivial Fomentations*, and the Methods

Oedematous Tumours.

proper in Dropsies. Concerning the Pain of the Head after the Small-Pox (see *Art.* 279.)

The Sentiments of FREIND.

Art. 146. There are some Fevers, wherein purging is found to be advantageous, and others there are, which altogether require it; but the medicinal Authors have not as yet explained themselves clearly on this head. As for myself, I have not

not found any Fever, wherein purging is so successful, as in that which arises in the confluent Small-Pox, either when they are come to their full Maturity, or when they begin to turn or dry away; for that Fever, as it is of all others the most putrid and dangerous; so above all others purging proves the most seasonable Relief to it. And this is the Method of Cure for the putrid Fever, called the *Secondary Fever* in the confluent Small-Pox, which *Sydenham* proposes preferable to all others. It is usual with me, that when the Small-Pox are come to such a state, that the Pustles begin to dry, and the Fever increase, to have recourse to purging; and that Practice has succeeded so well, and is so little dangerous, that from my own Experience I dare aver, that I have saved many Lives by the means of it. The Doctrine of *Phlebotomy and Purging* in the confluent Small-Pox, after an *imperfect Crisis*, is succinctly contained in a Letter of the ingenious Dr. *Cade* to Dr. *Freind*, a Summary of which follows.

When neither Bleeding nor Purging are proper.

Art. 147. In the confluent Small-Pox, as long as the Face continues swell'd and inflamed, and the Saliva is sufficiently discharged, I think neither *Bleeding* or *Purging* (for the same reason as when any other inflammatory Tumour is to be brought to Suppuration) ought by any means to be put in practice; lest those Evacuations should interrupt the Separation of the morbifick Matter from the Mass of Blood, and its Discharge through the variolous Pustles, as so many *Phlegmons* (at a time when Nature is solely incumbent on that Work.) Moreover, in the progress of the Distemper, when the Tumour of the Face begins to subside, and the Salivation decrease, (which happens the 9th or 10th day from the Eruption) if at this time the Hands swell as they ought to do, and there be no other very bad Symptoms attending; in

my Opinion even now there is no Indication for Bleeding or Purging, but the whole Affair is more safely committed to Nature. In the interim, when the Distemper is in this State, I order a Clyster to be given every day, to moderate the Heat of the Fever, and to prevent the Excrements from indurating in the lower Belly.

When both Evacuations are necessary. *Art.* 148. But yet if the Swelling of the Face sinks, on the foresaid critical Days, (which but too often happens) and the Pustles in the Body do not, according to Expectation, fill up with laudable Matter, and the Hands do not swell; from whence (*viz.* from the morbifick Matter remaining in the Mass of Blood and polluting it) arises a *Burning Fever*, a short and quick Respiration, a restless Tossing of the Body, want of Sleep, (not procurable by *Narcoticks*:) I say, that when these direful Symptoms come upon the Patient, it is the Physician's Business to direct the opening of a Vein, and to give gentle Purges, repeated at proper distances, in order to detach the peccant Humours from the Blood, and, in such way and manner as he can, to relieve his Patient. In fine, in the confluent Small-Pox, altho' the Face and Hands and the Pustles in the Body have swoln sufficiently and long enough, and the Salivation has been plentiful and lasting the usual time, yet if upon the ceasing of it, and the Subsidence of the Swelling of the Parts abovementioned, the Fever any how (as it often happens in this Species of the Distemper) advances and grows daily worse, and the Symptoms (such as Difficulty of Breathing, want of Sleep, great Anxieties, with a pale and thin Urine) from thence arising, should continually harrass the Patient; things being in such a situation, the Physician is indispensibly obliged to diminish the Quantity of Blood by Phlebotomy, to the end

that

that the remaining Blood may circulate more calmly through the Vessels; and to evacuate by Purging, often repeated, the morbid Matter, which can now no longer make its way through the Pustles, which are grown hard and crusty: For in default of these Evacuations having been made, it always comes to pass, that either the aforenamed Symptoms are daily augmented, and some time between the 12th and 24th they are surprised with Death, or else the putrid Humour is extravasated in the Lungs, and corrupts their Vessels; by which means the Person lives on in a miserable way for a while, and then dies tabid.

Art. 149. For a difficulty of breathing coming upon the *Crisis*, Phlebotomy is the only happy Remedy, which unless it be speedily put in practice, it will be soon over with the Patient; nor in this case are we to be deterr'd from doing it by the weakness and lowness of the Pulse; for I have often observed, that upon bleeding the Pulse has risen: from whence it is evident, that the Debility of the Pulse is owing to the load of noxious Humours, not to the Deficiency of natural Strength. Yet bleeding is so far from affording relief in the case of bloody Urine, that it increaseth it, and hastens death: yet from this most fatal Symptom I have procured for my Patients a Reprieve for some time, by giving a Dose of *Camphire* twice a day, and good quantity of Acids. But, in truth, I have not known any one, that made *bloody Urine* in this Distemper, to have lived beyond the 16th Day from the Eruption. The Reasons, whereon this Practice is founded, may be seen at large in the Author. " And thus Dr. *Freind*, and other " Vouchers with him, Physicians of great Name, " vaunt themselves on the Method of purging

Bleeding the only Remedy for a difficulty of Breathing.

In bloody Urine it is hurtful.

" in

"in the *secondary Fever* in the Small-Pox, as
"the only safe and salutary Practice. But I,
"who have not so quick a Penetration, and
"am but a Country Physician, am still under
"some doubtings in this Matter. These cele-
"brated Gentlemen, who are the great Lumi-
"naries of our Art, and the Ornaments of the
"Age, reason on this Subject with great In-
"genuity, and writing in such strains of Elo-
"quence, as they do, captivate the Brethren
"of the Faculty so far, as to induce them to ac-
"quiesce in their Sentiments. But in new Me-
"thods of Practice it behoves us to proceed
"with great Caution, confiding in the faithful
"Guidance of Experience. In the course of about
"twenty Years Practice, I have found the fre-
"quent giving of Clysters very beneficial, on
"such occasions; but have very rarely adventured
"to make use of Cathartics. It were to be
"wish'd, that the aforesaid Gentlemen, of such
"distinguish'd Merit, would have favour'd the
"World with a compleat History of a sufficient
"number of Cases, not only of those who re-
"covered, and did well, under the Conduct of
"that Practice, but also of those that died,
"that we might have had an Opportunity of
"forming a more decisive Judgement in an
"arduous Affair of that Importance."

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

The Small-Pox a new Disease.

Art. 150. It is most certain, that the Small-Pox is a new Distemper, forasmuch as in many Parts of the World it was never so much as known, until of late Years; for example, in the *West-Indies* it was never seen, before the *Spaniards* came thither, when the Infection was brought amongst them by a *Negroe*, which swept

ſwept away great Numbers of them, as *Rodericus à Fonseca* teſtifies. *Helbigius* poſitively affirms, that the *East-Indies* never knew the Small-Pox, until after their Commerce with *Holland*.

Art. 151. *Alſabaravius*, an *Arabian* Phyſician, hath far outdone all the Phyſicians of the preſent Age, who have adopted the *Cold Regimen* for the Treatment of the Small-Pox; for inſtance, at the beginning of the Diſtemper, he order'd bleeding *ad deliquium*, and obliged them to drink very large quantities of cold Water, enjoining them often to repeat their draughts of it in the ſpace of a few hours time, but without ſucceſs as far as I could judge; for notwithſtanding, the morbifick Venom kept its ground in the Habit of the Body. *A Cold Regimen.*

Art. 152. In the bad ſort of the Small-Pox the Texture of the Blood is quite diſſolved. I have ſeen (ſays *Liſter*) in a Caſe, where there were purple Spots, Hæmorrhages at the Noſe, and bloody Urine, the Blood to be in ſo fluid and laxe a condition, that after it was cold, with the ſlighteſt Touch of a Feather it might be divided and moved any way like Water. In many others, that have made bloody Urine, I have obſerved (continues he) the Blood drawn from the Veins to have been ſo watry and putrid, that it would not coagulate as uſually, but fluctuate in the Diſh, all one as if it had been nothing but *Serum*; but then I do not remember to have ſeen the Life of any one ſaved, where the Malignity was ſo great. (*Art.* 76.) "The Small-Pox breaking out upon any one "after a *Surfeit*, and likewiſe in thoſe, who live "intemperately, generally ſpeaking are obſerved "to be of a very bad kind, and moſt times "prove mortal." *The Texture of the Blood in the Malignant Small-Pox.*

The Virtue of Cochinel in the Small-Pox. *Art.* 153. For a Woman in the Confluent Small-Pox (says the same Author) I directed the followin Method, *viz.*

℞ *Croc.* ℈j.
Cochinel. ʒss.
Sacchar. tantillum
M. pro Chart. viij.

She took one Paper every four Hours, with a spoonful or two of Treacle-Water for three Days; and afterwards every sixth Hour, also an Ounce of *Diacodium* Morning and Night, and she recovered. And for another Woman almost after the same manner, *viz.*

℞ *Croc.* ℈ss.
Cochinel. ʒss.
Sacchar. cand. ℈j.
M. pro Chart. vj.
tertiâ quâq; hor. capiend. &c.

One twice infected. *Art.* 154. I have never seen any one have the Small-Pox twice, (says the same Author) except it was a Woman at *York*, who, as I myself can testify, had the Distemper twice in the space of one Year, and recovered.

A good Sign. *Art.* 155. Nothing is of so much moment to be attended to in the Small-Pox, as the fetching the Breath and the Voice, (says *Ettmuller*;) for when Respiration is free and easy, and the Voice clear, without hoarseness, it is a very good Sign. *Some singular Remedies* *Horse-Dung* in this Distemper is indeed a nasty Medicine, but yet of great virtue; it promotes sweating, relieves the Throat, &c. By some, *Sheeps-Dung* also is much cried up. " Linseed Oil, and Oil of sweet Almonds deserve " their just praises, their Virtues being sufficiently known to some skilful Practitioners. " What that Remedy is, to which *Waldschmidius* " and *Dolæus* attribute such supereminent Vir-" tues, I know not: Truly it were to be " wished,

" wished, that such a Remedy, as they speak " of, was really to be found in Nature, to en- " counter so pernicious a Distemper: Concern- " ing this Remedy *Waldschmidius* says thus: We " make use of another sort of Medicine, in a " liquid Form, which in the Adult may be " given a spoonful at a time from the Begin- " ning to the End of the Distemper, by which " I think, with the Blessing of God, one may " even dare promise Recovery, how bad soever " the Symptoms may be. But this Medicine " was originally intended for the Cure of In- " flammations, for which purpose it may be " used externally to good advantage. And else- " where he adds, I recommend to every body " *a Liquor against the Small-Pox* a thousand " times experienced by myself and *Dolæus*, " which we were the Inventors of. *Dolæus* en- " larges very much on the praise of this Spe- " cifick, as may be seen, *p.* 574. *Encycl. Med.*

Art. 156. " To puncture the Pustles of the " Small-Pox is no good Method; for it retards " the healing of em, and the Scabs remain " the longer, and the Disfiguration will be the " greater; it is better therefore, that they should " be left entirely to Nature." To cure the Marks left by the Small-Pox, *Barbette* highly commends *Ol. Myrrh. per deliquium* prepared with the White of an Egg, as also the *Oil of the Yolks of Eggs*. If any one hath a mind for a Liniment, the following is an elegant Prescription made use of by the *London Physicians*;

℞ *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.* ℥iss.
Cer. alb.
Sperm. Cet. ana ʒj.
Balsam. Gileadens. ʒss.
f. s. a. Linimentum.

Corrosive Ulcers, (says *Bonetus*,) in the Face and *Corrosive Ulcers.*

and elsewhere, are best cured with *Spirit of Vitriol*, mixed with a sufficient quantity of *Honey of Roses*: This Remedy is a never-failing one, yea even though the Ulcer should have consumed half the Cheek.

Art. 157. The most noted Medicines made use of in the Small-Pox, besides those before mentioned, are the following; *Kermes, Gum Lacca, Viperina, Cinnabaris Antimonii, Tinctura Bezoardica, Tinct. Corallii, Decoctum rubicundum, Decoctum Variolosum, Gargarisma Variolosum, Lohoch rubrum, Unguentum de Bismuth, Unguentum ad foveas Batean.* &c.

Of the Inoculation *of the* Small-Pox.

The Introduction. *Art.* 158. It is not the Physician's part to induce Diseases, but to cure them: yet you will say, it becomes a skilful and honest Physician, who hath regard to the Health and Welfare of Mankind, to prevent, if he can, *future Diseases*, or at least to render them less dangerous, when they do approach. This is his Duty, as much as it is to cure any present Distempers; and it must be granted: else how comes it, that we order Bleeding, Emeticks, and Catharticks, to those that are in perfect Health, only for Prevention and Preservation from Diseases.

Inoculation, a new Practice. *Art.* 159. Inoculation of the Small-Pox is a new Practice to us here in *England*, brought over to us of late years from *Constantinople*: and it is wonderful with how great an Expectation it was received amongst us, and with how much Industry it was cultivated; it presently grew incredibly famous; it was put in practice even in the *Royal Family*, the Children of many of the *Nobility* and Persons of the *first Rank* were inoculated with great applause and ostentation.

tation. What the Event of it was, and how great the Success, the Practisers of it published to the World. Notwithstanding, although it flourish'd under such prodigious Encouragements, and was supported by such great Examples, it did not gain any Credit, or get any footing, amongst the common Sort of People. It does not seem rightly to quadrate with the *Genius* of our People and their way of Thinking. They fell a disputing about the Lawfulness of doing it, and whether it could be done with a good Conscience, and likewise whether the real and genuine Small-Pox, would always be produced with certainty by Inoculation; and also whether other Diseases and morbid Contaminations of the Blood and Humours might not be engrafted along with the Small-Pox. But I have neither Leisure or Abilities to enter into so great a Controversy.

Art. 160. In the mean while, the Operation of Inoculating may be performed without any any great difficulty after the following manner. First, a little quantity of purulent Matter must be procured, about 5 or 6 Drops, taken from the Pustles of some young Person, who has the benign Small-Pox of the distinct Kind, which must be brought to the place where the Operation is to be performed in a small Vial or in a little Pill Box; and when all Things are prepared, the Surgeon is to make two small Wounds, one on the Arm, and the other on the Leg of the opposite side; and the aforesaid variolous Matter is to be applied to the Wounds on Dossils of Lint, and a Bandage to be made over it. There is no occasion to make the Incisions deeper than just through the Skin, nor any longer than a Barley-Corn: after 24 Hours the Dossils may be removed, and the Ulcers *The Operation*

dressed with *Diachylum Plaister* or *Cole-Wort Leaves* once or twice a day, according as more or less Matter is discharged. This being done, the Distemper will gradually be produced; and it is usual for the following Symptoms to arise.

The Symptoms that follow.

Art. 161. About the eighth Day after the Operation some Pustles begin to appear, not unlike to those that are commonly seen in the distinct Kind, a little Fever having preceded the Eruption, and the other usual Symptoms, but more mild and gentle. As to the Places where the Incisions are made, the 4th Day they grow red and are inflamed, on the 6th they tend to Suppuration, and discharge an ichorous Pus. Indeed about the time of the Eruption of the Pustles, whilst the little Fever lasts, the Ulcers discharge some what less; but after the Eruption, even until the Declination of the Pustles, the Pus increases daily, and after that it again gradually diminishes; so that commonly in five Weeks time the Ulcers are quite dryed up. By how much the greater the discharge of purulent Matter is by these artificial Ulcers, so much the milder will the Distemper be. In the general it is observable, that the Small-Pox procured by Inoculation are of the distinct Kind, for the most part void of Danger, that the Pustles are few in number, and pit very little. Very often however there follow after them *Tubercles* and *Abscesses*, some indeed but slight ones, but sometimes very malignant ones and exceedingly difficult of Cure.

The Preparation and Regimen.

Art. 162. To prepare the Body for Inoculation a great many talk much of Bleeding, of giving Emeticks, and Catharticks. But in truth if the Person to be inoculated has Youth of his side, is of a good Habit of Body, and in perfect

fect Health, none of these Things seem to be necessary. It is requisite only, that he takes care to observe a temperate Regimen for some time before the Operation. When the Operation is performed, the Person need not be kept under any strict Confinement, but may live pretty much after his accustomed Manner; excepting, that it will be prudent to forbid him the eating any Flesh-meat. When the Small-Pox are come out, the same Regimen is to be observed, as is usual in the distinct Kind, got in the common way; and if there be occasion for any thing at all of Medicine, these procured by Art require the same Method of Treatment, as the benign discrete Small-Pox in the natural way.

Of Pestilential FEVERS *and the* PLAGUE.

The Sentiments of DIEMERBROECK.

Art. 163. The Plague is of all Distempers the most acute, the most mortal, and the most contagious, arising from a malignant and occult Taint or Venom, which is substantially most destructive of the animal Spirits and of the native Heat, from whence the Functions of all the *Viscera* and especially of the *Heart* are exceedingly hurt. *The Definition of the Plague.*

Art. 164. The Plague is not properly a Fever, but something different from it, a Fever being in truth nothing else but one of the Symptoms of it, as I have often observed; and therefore they that define the Plague by a Fever are in the wrong, since a Fever does not essentially belong to it, as will be proved in the Sequel of this Discourse, (*Art.* 169.) *The Plague something different from a Fever.*

Art. 165. Amongst the Signs preceding and presaging the Plague, the following remarkable one *A Sign foretelling the Plague.*

one was obſerved at *Nimmegen*, to wit, there was the greateſt and moſt incredible Number of *Inſects*, ſo many as were hardly ever ſeen, as of Gnats, Butterflies, Chafers, Beetles, Hornets, Waſps, Graſhoppers, and chiefly Flies of all ſorts; of which vaſt numbers did abound every where in both thoſe Years, ſo that in the Houſes the very Walls were covered with the Flies, and without doors the very Air was clouded with innumerable ſwarms of them.

The Cauſe. *Art.* 166. What the Cauſe of the Plague is, as it is an arduous Queſtion, hath occaſioned various Diſputations amongſt Phyſicians. They all agree, that it proceeds from a certain occult Corruption and inexplicable Infection of the Air; but from whence that infectious quality of the Air ariſes, after what manner the Air becomes ſo vitiated, what it is that infects this Element; this is what they are in doubt about, and labour to find out. The firſt and principal Cauſe without doubt is *the Diſpleaſure of God-Almighty moſt juſtly provoked by the Sins of Mankind.* From this Cauſe they deduce that τὸ θεῖον or *ſomething Divine*, which is obſerved to be in the Plague, which *Hippocrates* often mentions in his Works. And this has been believed in all Ages, as well among the *Pagans*, as *Jews* and *Chriſtians*; and the ſame throughout the Holy Scriptures is ſufficiently confirmed. We are of Opinion, that *Hippocrates* underſtood by the τὸ θεῖον ſome morbifick Cauſe, beyond the ordinary Courſe and Power of Nature, ſent down from the Gods above, or elſe by them ſomehow excited in the Air; the Eſſence of which Venom conſiſted not in any determinate Mixture of the Elements, nor in any manifeſt Diſtemperature of their Qualities, nor in any notable Putrefaction:

tion: But in some new Species of Venom, on purpose, preternaturally called forth by the Gods themselves in this sublunary World.

Art. 167. In the first place, when the Air begins to be altered, contaminated, and to have a Disposition to receive this venomous Quality; it presently shews it self very offensive and injurious to our animal and vegetable World, sometimes by a Murrain among the Cattle, sometimes by a Blight amongst the Corn and Fruit, and amongst Mankind first to produce malignant and pestilential Fevers, and, in a little time, the Plague it self. *How it usually begins.*

Art. 168. Contagion or Infection is the Communication of the Venom from one Body to another, whether the Action of Communication be by an immediate Contact, or by the Intermediation of Infectious Effluviums: however, there must be an apt Disposition to receive this infectious Quality in him, that is seized with it, otherwise it will have no Effect. We see the pestilential Venom to pass from one Country to another and from one City to another by the means of Cloaths and other Merchandize-Goods: *But no one can account for it, how it comes to pass, that some Persons shall receive the Contagion, and others not.* We see that some upon the least Occasion are surprised with it, others hardly capable of being infected, and some few on whom it will make no manner of Impression at all. *The Communication of the Contagion.*

Art. 169. The pestilent Fever, accompanying the Plague, does not arise from the Venom of the Plague itself, but from the Putrefaction, its Effect: that is to say, it is not generated on account of the Humours being infected by the pestilential Venom; but because the Heart being irritated, over whelmed, and much debilitated *A Pestilent Fever, whence.*

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by the peſtilent Venom, can neither digeſt and rarify, nor moderate and ſufficiently diſpel thoſe noxious Humours, which for that reaſon putrefy, and acquire a preternatural Heat, and ſo excite a Fever; which for the reaſon given is a Conſequent of the Diſtemper, and is different and diſtinguiſhable from the Plague, and is only a Symptom of it. This is a thing confirmed by the Maxims and Authority of the Ancients and Moderns, as well as by the obvious Examples of daily Practice.

The Symptoms of the Plague. *Art.* 170. A great many horrid and grievous Symptoms accompany the Plague, ſome of which belong more properly to it, as Buboes, Carbuncles, hot firey Tubercles, Exanthemata or purple and black Spots; and others which are common to it with other Diſtempers, the chief of which are Pains of the Head, Phrenſy, Sleepineſs, Watchings, Anxieties, Weakneſs, or a remarkable Loſs of Strength and Dimneſs of Sight, Palpitation of the Heart, Dryneſs of the Tongue, Vomiting, the Hiccough, Worms, Looſeneſs, Bleeding at the Noſe, immoderate Flux of the *Menſtrua*, bloody Urine, and bloody Spittle, Pains of the Thorax, of the Hypocondria, of the Loins, and of other Parts.

Art. 171. Buboes and Carbuncles are occaſioned from the peſtilential Venom, which the Heart drives from itſelf to the external Parts. *A Bubo.* A Bubo is a painful Tumor of the Glands, which are ſeated behind the Ears, in the Neck, *A Carbuncle.* under the Armpits, and in the Groin. A Carbuncle commonly takes its riſe from a large Puſtle, and is really a Gangrene of the Part, where it happens, and in proceſs of time is a true Mortification. It cannot be conquered by any Powers, of Nature or Art, ſo as to be brought to Digeſtion, or be converted into Pus;

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but for ever is wont to throw itſelf off in a Lump, when it is ſeparated from the ſound Parts. Carbuncles have not certain determined Places, in which they ariſe, as Buboes, but may happen in any Part of the Body: For ſometimes they are ſeen in the Thorax, or the Neck; ſometimes in the Abdomen, or in the Back; ſometimes in the Arms, or the Legs, ſometimes in the Fingers or Toes; ſometimes one or two appear, ſometimes many, either only in one Part of the Body, or in diverſe Parts: Nay, ſometimes they ariſe in the internal Parts, as in the Lungs, in the Stomach, in the Kidneys, *&c.*

Art. 172. The peſtilent *Exanthemata* are Spots of a purple or red Colour, or they are black, or of a violet Colour, commonly they are of a round Figure, ſometimes broad, or of an oblong or ſome other Shape; they ſhew themſelves in the Skin up and down the Body. *Eruptions.*

Art. 173. The Prognoſticks of acute Diſeaſes (ſays *Hippocrates*) are very uncertain and fallacious. In the Plague at *Nimmegen* we obſerved, that the *Criſes* on the ſixth day were always certainly mortal. Thoſe that were ſeized with the Diſtemper about the time of the new or full Moon were in the greateſt danger of their Lives. The ſudden Languor or Proſtration of Strength in the firſt Seizure, alſo Faintings, and Palpitation of the Heart, were for the moſt part fatal Signs; an intermitting Pulſe always mortal; Drouſineſs, Sneazings, a Tremor, a Delirium, a Pain in the Throat, Hoarſeneſs, a ſtinking Breath were ill Omens; pleuritick Pains were always mortal; Coſtiveneſs a good Sign promiſing Recovery; a Diarrhœa quite the contrary, hardly one in a hundred eſcaping; bloody Urine, or bloody Stools were mortal, as were the *Menſtrua.* The ſooner *Buboes* appeared the better, *The Prognoſticks.*

if they were without a Fever, or before the Fever came on, they afforded great hopes of Recovery; and so likewise contrary wise. If *Carbuncles* appeared in the Emunctories (*Art.* 171.) instead of Buboes, they shewed the greatest Danger. If Carbuncles broke out late in the Distemper it was a bad Sign, and if they were very many, the worst; they were more dangerous when they were in nervous Parts, than in the muscular or fleshy. Spots that were purple, black, greenish, or violet-colour'd, at what time soever they appear'd, they were always fatal Signs; some with red Spots recovered, though they were but few.

Preventative. *Art.* 174. The best and most certain *Prophylactick* or Preservative from the Plague is *to fly from it, trusting in the Lord.* The Circumstances of avoiding it by flight are contained in the following Distich:

Hæc tria tabificam tollunt adverbia Pestem,
Mox, longè, tardè, cede, recede, redi.

To avoid the Plague the way is to be gone
Immediately, far off, and stay there long.

There is not in Nature a better Corrective of pestilential Air than Fire, as much Experience hath taught us. *Hippocrates* with Fire subdued and extinguished that famous Plague that came into *Greece* from *Æthiopia:* for he had commanded large bright Fires to be kindled chiefly in the Night-season throughout the whole City, to purge away the Pollutions of the Air. Fires made with Juniper or Ash-wood, 'tis believ'd, are very efficacious to amend the infectious Qualities of the Air. The burning of *Brimstone* and the Explosion of *Gunpowder* purify the Air, and destroy its corruptive Qualities; the same does the burning of *Amber*,

Amber, *Frankincense*, *Pitch*, &c. Alſo the Fumes of *Vinegar*, raiſ'd with hot Irons or Bricks. With reſpect to *Diet* in times of the Plague, it is adviſable above all things to obſerve an exact Temperance, avoiding Exceſſes of all kinds, which contributes very much to the Preſervation of Health: however, it muſt be remembered that all ſudden Changes are dangerous; for which reaſon it is moſt dangerous ſuddenly to alter the uſual and accuſtomed way of living. It is dangerous to go abroad in the time of the Plague with an empty Stomach. Pork and all ſorts of Swine's Fleſh is eſteem'd to be unwholeſome at ſuch a time. All ſweet things are to be avoided. Wine moderately made uſe of is reckoned beneficial; but the Abuſe of it is exceedingly dangerous. *Mercurialis* teſtifies, that, at *Patavium* and *Venice*, he obſerved moſt of the Tipplers of Wine and ſtrong Liquors to have died, who thought by that means to have preſerved themſelves from the Diſtemper. Thick Woollen Clothes are apt to take the Infection ſoon, and retain it a long while; wherefore Veſtments made of thin Silk or Sattin are to be prefer'd in ſuch times. Bleeding, tho' much recommended by many *Bleeding.* of the ancient as well as modern Phyſicians, as a good Preſervative, we entirely reject, as a very dangerous and moſt miſchievous Practice; becauſe Experience has taught us, that thoſe, who made uſe of it by way of Prevention, were ſoon after it ſeiz'd with the Diſtemper; wherefore we ſtrictly prohibited it. Many celebrated Phyſicians have highly recommended the Application of *Cauteries*, or the making of Iſſues, *Iſſues.* and we have often ſeen the great Advantage of 'em. By way of Prevention in ſound and healthful Bodies; it was ſufficient to keep them from being over-coſtive, rather than to create a Laxi-

ty: but in Cacochymical Habits, we thought it neceſſary gradually and gently to looſen the Body, and that with the *Pil. Ruffi*, becauſe for many Ages they have been approved of againſt the Malignity of the Plague. " *Hippocrates* " drove away that famous Plague from *Greece* " by the uſe of *Sulphur* ; the Fumes of it are " very much commended to correct the Air, " and to prevent the Fermentation of Liquors. " As it helps to prevent Corruption and Pu- " trefaction of all kinds, ſo it is indued with a " virtue to reſiſt the putredinal Alteration of " the Blood. When the Malignity of the Diſ- " temper is very great, the Linnen which is " worn and the other Clothes may with good " advantage be fumigated with Sulphur." *Ettmuller*.

Antidotes. *Art.* 175. As to Antidotes; amongſt ſimple Remedies two only to us ſeemed the principal, viz. *Tobacco* and the *Radix Helenii*. Tobacco we order'd to be made uſe of in the common way of ſmoaking, which, in this Plague, I am perſuaded from my own Obſervation, was remarkably beneficial not only to my ſelf, but alſo to many others. The *Radix Helenii* was either chewed, or taken in Powder, or a Candy or Confection of it made with Sugar, and ſo eaten. Concerning *Compound Antidotes*, the Author may be conſulted, *Cap.* X. We adviſed the Poorer ſort every Morning to drink two or three Spoonfuls of the beſt *White-Wine Vinegar*, which we obſerved to be one of the beſt Preſervatives againſt this Plague. To many of 'em alſo we recommended to ſmell conſtantly to a Spunge dipt in *Treacle-Vinegar*.

The Author's way of living. *Art.* 176. With relation to my ſelf, many were indeed in great admiration, how I, who indiſcriminately viſited all infected Houſes, was

preserved from the Violence of so great a Contagion. In the first place, I took care to keep my Passions in due order, so as not to give way to Frights and Fears, or Anger, or Sadness: if at any time, I found my self melancholy or sad, I cheared my Heart with three or four Glasses of Wine, and so chased it away. I took care that my Victuals were such, as contained good nourishing Juices; I drank common Ale, as also a thin middling White-Wine, which I made use of pretty freely, so as sometimes to make me a little chearful, but never drunk. In the Mornings between four and five, when I went abroad to visit my Patients, I was not able to take any thing of food or drinkables: but having first *offer'd my Prayers to God*, and chewing a few Grains of the *Lesser Cardamom-Seed*, I took my first Round fasting, until six a clock: Then I took a little *Theriaca* or *Diascordium*, or candied Orange-Pill, or commonly three or four bits of *candied Elecampane*. About seven or eight, I made a Breakfast on a little Bread and Butter and green Cheese made of Sheeps Milk, and drank a draught of Ale; sometimes I drank a draught of Wormwood-Wine. About ten a clock, if I had the time, I smoaked a *Pipe of Tobacco*, and two or three after Dinner, and as many after Supper; and in the Afternoon I used to take two or three more. At any time of the Day, if I perceived my self to be indisposed with the Smell of the sick People, I presently left all Business, and had recourse to my *Tobacco*: For, to speak the truth, I always look'd upon *Tobacco* as the principal Preservative; and that in reality it is so, I am throughly convinced both by Reason and Experience; nor do I believe, that there is as yet any thing better found out for ordi-

nary uſe: But then it muſt be noted, *that ſmoaking Tobacco will not be of ſervice to thoſe, who were accuſtomed to it in former time.* Wherefore Tobacco alone contented me for mine own uſe, I uſed no other *Suffumigations*; and afterwards, when the Diſtemper was over, I left off ſmoaking again.

The Cure. *Art.* 177. All the Phyſicians have always been under grievous miſtakes about the Cure of the Plague, for as much as they have been ever heſitating about the Cauſe of it, and about the Remedies, they would make uſe of: For the true Cauſe of it is yet unknown, and a proper Remedy has not been diſcovered for ſo great an Evil. When Perſons are actually infected with the Plague, they ought moſt religiouſly to abſtain from *Phlebotomy*; *purging Medicines* and *Vomits* are alſo equally to be avoided. Coſtiveneſs is not to be feared, tho' it continues a long time, in as much as we have not obſerved it to have been prejudicial to any. In the very beginning of the Diſtemper we muſt have recourſe to *Antidotes* and *Sudorificks*; and theſe Remedies, otherwiſe called *Alexipharmicks*, are manifold and various, which are mixed and compounded with great Variety according to the Nature of the Diſtemper itſelf and other Circumſtances, which are left to the Judgment of the Phyſician, and cannot be determined by certain Rules. The principal among the *Simples*

Simples. are the following, *Rad. Petaſitidis, Ariſtolochiæ, Helenii, Biſtort. Zed. Gentian. Angel. Ering. Scorzoner. Serpentar. Virg. fol. Scord. Rut. Card. bened. Abſinth. Roriſmarin. flores Croci, Calendul. Sambuc. Fructus Berber. Poma cydon. Citrea, Aurant. Limon & eor. Cort. Acet. ſimplex, Sambucinum & Calendulatum*; *Aromat. Myrrh. Succin. Camph. Viper.* &c. The Compoſitions are almoſt

most infinite, a great many Forms may be seen in the Author. The Author suspects *Saffron*, because it usually affects the Head; *Camphir* is very much esteemed by many; also *flor. Sulph.* and *sal. Absynth.* also *ol. Vitriol. ol. Sulph. per campanam*, are commended.

Art. 178. We proceeded to the Cure after the following manner; *First*, we gave orders, that the Bed-Chamber should be kept clean, and that, to correct the Air, it should be fumigated three or four times a Day, and that the sick Person should presently take a *Sudorifick Draught* (whether it was the first, second or third Day of the Distemper) and that he should be covered up warm in the Bed, that he might sweat three or four Hours, according as his Strength would bear: if the Sweat would not readily rise, it was usual with us to apply Bags of hot Sand to the Feet, Arm-pits and Groins. And if the first Sweating did not procure relief, after a few Hours the Sudorifick Potion was to be repeated; if after the second Sweating the Fever and the other Symptoms did yet increase, and the Patient was nothing better, it was look'd upon to be a very bad Sign: After ten or twelve Hours, and the Days following, we repeated the Sudorifick Medicines four or five times, (as Necessity seemed to require.) In the intermediate times between the giving the Sudorificks, were given various *Antidotes* to extinguish the Violence of the Venom, as also *corroborative Confections*, and such Remedies as *resisted Putrefaction*, and *convenient Apozems*, and other things to drive out the Malignity from the Centre to the Circumference; in the mean time, some potable Foods were thought of, that were of an easy Digestion, and conformable in their Qualities to the Intention of our Remedies. We had also a watchful regard The Method of Cure.

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to the Symptoms attending the main Diſtemper; to which we ſhall proceed in the next place.

The Cure of the Symptoms. *Art.* 179. Amongſt the Symptoms that accompany the Plague, the moſt common is the Malignant Peſtilent Fever, which for the moſt part is very grievous and dangerous. This Fever we treated almoſt after the ſame manner as we did the Plague itſelf, and we obſerved, that the ſame Kind of *Sudorificks* and *Antidotes* did the moſt good, provided we refrained from thoſe that were too heating; or, if we had a mind to uſe them, we might mix with them ſome other things that were cold, as Vinegar, Juice of Citrons, &c. Experience has taught us that want of ſleep in the Plague, is not ſo tremendous a Symptom; whereas a more than ordinary Sleepineſs in the Beginning was very pernicious, and a bad Omen. They that were over-much inclinable to ſleep (which was a thing very common) the firſt Day we uſed all means to keep them waking, until they had taken Sudorifick Medicines, and had therewith well ſweated. The few following Medicines did wonders to relieve ſome of the moſt troubleſome Symptoms, ſuch as the Anxiety, the great Debility and Weakneſs, and Vomitings. The firſt was this Mixture.

The Fever.

Watchings.

Sleepineſs.

Anxieties, Weakneſs, and Vomiting.

℞ *Conſerv. roſ. rub.* ℥iſs.
Diaſcord. ʒiij. vel iv.
Aq. Noſtr. Theriacal. (*Art.* 192.) ℥iv.
Succ. Limon. recent.
Aq. cinam *ana* ℥iſs.
M.
Colatur. add.
Confect de Hyacinth.
ſine Moſch. ʒj. M.

Let them be ſtirred for an Hour or two; then ſtrain them through a Linnen-Cloth. The ſecond was this Liniment.

℞

℞ *Ol. Nuc. Mosch. per Express.*
— Scorpion. vel Laurin.
Theriac. Andromach. ana ℨj.
Ol. Junip. ℈ſs.
— Succin. ℈j.
Caryoph. vel Cinnam. gut. iij.
M. f. Liniment.

To anoint the Region of the Heart and Stomach, two or three times a-day, applying afterwards this Paſte made hot at the Fire.

℞ *Rad. Calam. arom.*
Nuc. Moſchat. ana ℨj.
Caryoph.
Benzoin. ana ℨſs.
fol. Menth. ℨij.
pulveriſatis add.
Mic. panis ſecalin. ℥iij. vel iv.
Acet. roſac. q. ſ.
M. f. Paſta.

For Dryneſs of the Tongue, after the trial of all the different Lotions, I have found only *ſimple Water* to be moſt prevalent. Nothing is more pernicious than a Hæmorrhage of the Noſe, the Menſes, or ſpitting of Blood; as ſoon as poſſible they are to be ſtopped with all the Art we can, or all Hopes is loſt of the Welfare of the Patient. I have often obſerved, if the Flux of the Belly was not ſtopped in the Beginning, that it was altogether incurable afterwards in all Perſons. *Dryneſs of the Tongue.* *Hæmorrhage.*

Art. 180. In treating of Buboes we have always endeavoured to bring them to Suppuration; for as ſoon as any painful Hardneſs was felt behind the Ears, in the Neck, under the Armpits, or in the Groin, moſt commonly to excite and haſten the Tumor, and to extract the malignant Ichor, we applied a *Veſicatory* to the inferior *The Cure of Buboes.*

inferior Part of it, so that it might touch the Margin of the Tumor, that by this means an Ulcer being made, the place might be kept open, and a discharge might be given to the noxious Ichor. (We did not approve so well of *Cupping-Glasses.*) On the second Day, that the noxious Matter might be drawn to the Bubo, and there be digested and brought to Suppuration, we applied over the whole Tumor *drawing Cataplasms*, such as were *emollient* also and *suppurative*, in the Composition whereof we put *Onions*, *Pigeon's-Dung*, *Leven of Bread*, and the like. To some we only applied the following Cataplasm:

℞ *Cep. sub cineribus*
aliquantum assat. q. s.
Contusis add. Theriac.
& Butyr. insulf. parum
M.

This might lie on for two or three Days. Then when the Tumor was raised to a sufficient Magnitude, and began to tend to Suppuration, we omitted the *Attractives*, and used only the *Suppuratives*, that the Tumor might the sooner be brought to Suppuration. Oftentimes from the Beginning to the End we only made use of the following Plaister, which answer'd all Intentions, and entirely cured the Buboes; which was this:

℞ *Gum. Galban.*
in Acet. dissolut.
Emplast. Oxycroc.
— Diachyl. cum Gum. ana ℥j.
M.

But however it must be remarked, that we did not apply the *strong Attractives* indifferently to all Buboes alike, but only to those under the Arms and in the Groin; for the Tumors, which arose

arose near the Ears or in the Neck would not well bear such a Treatment; for we observed, that it would exasperate them to such a degree, that it would endanger a Suffocation; indeed some lost their Lives by means of such a Practice: Wherefore to these only *Emollients* and the most gentle *Attractives* were applied. Sometimes it was necessary, when the Tumors proceeded but slowly, to make an Incision into them; but this is not to be done before they are in a manner ripe. We made use of the following *Digestive*:

℞ *Scord. subtilissimè pulv.* ℨij.
Vitel. Ov. j.
Terebinth. Venet.
Mel. opt.
Unguent. Apostellor. ana ℥ſs.
M.

Care must be taken, that the Ulcers do not heal up too soon. In the Annotations upon our Author, the Method of the most experienced *Paulus Barbette* may be seen of curing *Buboes* by the *Magnetick Arsenical-Plaister*.

Art. 181. In treating of *Carbuncles*, we often the first and second Day, laid on *Red Cabbage-Leaves* done over with *Rape Oil*, which was frequently made use of among the common People. Soon after, nay, most commonly even in the Beginning, we applied the following Poultise, than which, we found nothing that sooner or more effectually promoted the Separation and Cure of Carbuncles: *The Cure of Carbuncles.*

℞ *Rad. consolid. maj. sicc.*
herb. Scord. ana ℨij.
— *Althææ.*
farin. Sem. lin.
— *Tritic.* ana ℥ſs.
coq. in q. s. aq. font.

ad pulticulam deinde add.
Mel. purissim.
Terebinth.
Unguent. Apostellor. ana ℥iij.
——— *Basilic.*
Picis liquid. ana ℥ij.
vitel. ov. j.
Croc. ℈j.
M.

Sometimes also we added *Theriac.* ℥ij. Amongst the Vulgar we made use of *Picis Naval. & liq. ana part. æqu.* with which only we have seen Carbuncles very soon separated, and the Pains very well assuaged. I have a thousand times observed, that the gentler they were managed, the sooner and more effectually they were healed.

Spots. The *Exanthemata* were the Signs of sudden Death; nor did they afford any time for a Cure; which if they had done, they ought to have been cured with *Sweats* and *Alexipharmicks.*

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

The Introduction. *Art.* 182. God Almighty hath often a hand in the Production of *acute Diseases*, whereas we ourselves fast enough bring ourselves into *Chronical Distempers.* It is not usual for the Plague to attack *Great Britain* oftner than after the Revolution of about forty Years: "But now thro' "the *especial Clemency of God*, we have been "free from it more than sixty-six Years."

A Description of the Plague. *Art.* 183. The Plague most commonly begins with a cold Shivering, not unlike the Fit of an Ague; soon after enormous Vomitings come on, a Pain about the Region of the Heart, (as if it was squeez'd in a Press:) A burning Fever rages continually upon them, until either Death itself, or the favourable Eruption of a Bubo,

 which

which calls forth the morbifick Matter, delivers them from the most deplorable Danger. Indeed it does but seldom happen, that the Plague seizes Persons without any perception of a Fever, and carries them off suddenly; Purple-Spots, which are the Harbingers of Death, breaking out upon them, even in the Streets. This hardly happens except it be in the Beginning of a most devouring Plague; it happens also now and then, that Tumors arise, without any preceding Fever or other violent Symptom.

Art. 184. Tho' the Disposition of the Air should be as pernicious, as one can well imagine, yet it does not seem capable of itself to produce the Plague; nor yet is it reasonable to think, that the Plague would be Epidemical, unless there was also at the same time a proper Disposition of the Air to favour its growth and increase. *The Disposition of the Air.*

Art. 185. The Plague seems as if it should be attempted either by *Bleeding* or *Sweating*; the last mentioned Method hath been often fatal: Bleeding largely and a Repetition of it several times, when there has been no Tumor in the Case, has not proved so to any one (that I know;) but if there be the Appearance of any Tumor, Phlebotomy is always highly prejudicial: the Reason is plain, namely, because it is opposite to the Motion and Intention of Nature. A great many of the most grave and celebrated Writers approve of *Venæsection*, especially *Botallus*; but very few of 'em admit of such large Bleedings. There is therefore another Method of Cure, to wit, let the Patient be blooded in the Bed, and let him presently be covered head and all with abundance of Clothes, so that he may be forced into a Sweat merely by the load of 'em; and when the Sweat begins to flow, the Purgings and Vomitings will cease of their own accord, *The Method of Cure.*

and then let him take the following Bolus with the Cordial-Julep every ſixth Hour, and encourage the Sweating.

℞ *Theriac. Andromach.* ʒſs.
Elect. de ovo, ℈j.
pulv. Gaſcon. gr. xij.
—— *Cochinel.* gr. viij.
—— *Croc.* gr. iv.
Succ. Kerm. q. ſ.
M. ſ. Bolus.

And the Sweating is to be continued with all poſſible art for twenty-four Hours, nor is the Shirt to be changed ſooner, though never ſo wet: But if the Sweating is broke off ſooner, preſently the Severity of the Symptoms returns, and all things grow worſe. The next Morning I commonly give the uſual Cathartick; and by this Method I reſtored to Health a great many ſeized with a Peſtilential Fever, the Year after the Plague, ſo that I did not loſe one of that Diſtemper after I began to uſe that Practice. Wine too liberally drank, and other ſtrong Preſervatives taken daily at ſet Hours, threw a great many into this Diſtemper, who otherwiſe very likely might have continued ſafe and free. "The great Plague at *Athens* never touched "the temperate and ſober *Socrates*, nor ſcarce "in any Age ever affected thoſe like him."

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The primary Cauſe.

Art. 186. The very Heathens acknowledged that the Plague was firſt ſent by God to chaſtiſe Men for their Sins; and therefore for the extirpating of it, Prayers and Religious Offices were made uſe of, as well as Medicines.

Art.

Art. 187. "For Prevention, we are to remember *Hippocrates*'s Precept; Let *Labour*, *Meat*, *Drink*, *Sleep*, and *Venery* be used moderately. I knew a great many, who, (says *Helmont*,) by fortifying the *Archæus* by Wine and Confidence, without other Antidotes, were concerned amongst the Infected without any Damage from the Contagion." *Prevention.*

Art. 188. Dr. *Henry Sayer*, a successful Physician, boldly visited in the Plague, in *London*, in the Year 1640, when most of the rest of the Physicians would not adventure to undertake it. He, that he might fortify himself against the Contagion, was wont to drink a large Draught of generous Wine before he went into any of the infected Houses; and after he had gone his round, he drank another such a Glass of the same: At last he died at the Castle of *Wallingford*, having lain in the same Bed with a certain Duke. His Method of Cure was on this wise; if he was called in before any *Exanthemata* or *Buboes* appeared externally, he most commonly gave Vomits of an Infusion of *Crocus Metallorum*, sometimes with *Roman Vitriol*; after the Vomiting was over, he gave Sudorificks, and ordered that the Sweats should be continued all through the Course of the Distemper, forbearing only now and then a little time between for refreshment's sake, that their Strength might hold out: But if he was sent for after the afore-mentioned Tumors or Exanthemata were visible, he omitted the *Vomiting*, and insisted wholly on the use of the *Diaphoreticks*. *Dr. Sayer's Method.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 189. If a Physician, (says *Bonetus*,) that is obliged to converse with sick People of all kinds *Se[...]l Pre[...]ratives.*

kinds of Distempers, takes care not to swallow his Spittle whilst he is near them, but continually spits it out; there is no danger (by the help of God and Nature) of his being infected by any Contagion that can come from them.
" It has been observed, that those who had the " *Itch* or the *Venereal Disease* were not so liable " to be infected with the Plague as others. A " bit of *Myrrh*, held in the Mouth, by those " who frequent contagious Places, is thought to " be a very good preservative against Infection. " A certain Physician, in the time of a raging " Plague, made for himself and some others a " Seton in each Groin, by which means he and " they escaped the Contagion. *Forestus*, *Diemerbroeck*, the *French*, the *English*, and *Germans* (says *Boerhaave*) have observed, that all " the Soap-boilers and Venders of it, all the " Washer-women, and all they whose Business " it was to use Soap, nay, those who only wore " Shirts washed with Soap, presently died in the " Plague."

The Virtues of Lemons.

Art. 190. The most able and skilful Physicians amongst the *Indians* (says *Piso*) rely more on the Virtues of *Lemons*, than they do on the *Bezoar Stone* or *Theriaca Andromachi*, against malignant Diseases, pestilential Fevers, and even Poisons. And I can without vanity affirm, that in all my Practice, I have not found such good Effects from any one simple Medicine, as from Lemons.

It is in common Practice among the *Turks* (says Dr. *Harris* in his Tract of Children's Diseases, *p.* 88) to cure the Plague, by taking great Quantities of the Juice of Lemons; they Soop it in their Broth, and frequently take into their Mouths pieces of Lemons with Sugar, which they chew and swallow; also they drink of a Liquor

Liquor we vulgarly call *Sherbett*; that is to say, they cure the Plague by the most cold Regimen; amongst them the renowned Virtues of our hot *Alexipharmicks* are hardly known, or at least they have no opinion of them.

Art. 191. There is no Simple in the vegetable Kingdom, that has Virtues equal to that of *Camphire*; it is extoll'd (as *Ettmuller* observes) by all practical Physicians. To this is owing the great Efficacy of that most noble and excellent *Antipestilential Oil* of *Heinsius*, an *Italian Physician*, who by the means of it did such marvellous Cures, that after his Death a Statue was set up at *Verona* in honour of him. This most excellent Oil is compounded of *Ol. Camphor. Succin. & Cort. Citr.* of each equal Parts; these three Oils being intimately united according to art, constitute this wonderful Remedy; the Dose whereof, as a preservative from Infection, is five or six Drops; and for Cure of the Distemper, from six to fifteen, in any convenient Vehicle, expecting Sweat. *Sal Viperarum & Rob. Sambuci* are commended. *The Virtue of Camphire.*

Art. 192. A great many other compound Medicines are made use of to cure and prevent this grievous Distemper; as *Other Remedies.*

Aq. Prophylactica.

℞ *Rad. Angel.*
—*Zedoar.* ana ℥j.
—*Petasitid.* ℥ij.
Fol. Rut. M iij.
—*Meliss.*
—*Scabios.*
Flor. Calend. ana Mij.
Nuc. jugland. immatur. concis. ℔ij.
Succ. Pomor. Citri.
vel Aurant. acid. ℔j.
Acet. Vin. opt. ℔xij.

Digest

Digest them for a Night, and distil them to a dryness with a gentle Fire. It is esteemed the best Alexipharmick.

Acetum Pestilentiale Bat.

℞ *Rad. Angelic.*
—Zedoar. ana ℥j.
Bacc. Junip. ℥ij.
Fol. Rut. Miij.
Acet. opt. ℔iij.
macera ac cola.

To be made use of for *Fumigation*, and for a *Lotion* for the Mouth in time of the Plague.

Aq. Theriacalis. Diemer.

℞ *Rad. Ostrutii*
—Petasitid.
—Angelic.
—Carlin.
—Valerian. ana ℥iiss.
—Enul. Campan.
Cort. Aurant. Sicc. ana ℥iij.
Herb. Scord.
—Absynth. ana ℥ij.
—Card. Bened. ℥iij.
Flor. Ros. Rub. ℥ss.
—Stœchad. ʒiij.
Bacc. Junip. ℥iiss.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ʒv.
Cort. Cinnam. ʒj.
Vin. Rhenan. vel
Gallic. ten. ℔xxij.
Aq. Rosar. ℔ij. M.

The Vessel being well stopped, let them stand in Infusion for ten Days, then add *fol. Rut.* M. vi. *Tanacet.* M. iv. *Rorismarin. Pimpinel. ana* M. iss. Let them continue together in Infusion yet, for eight or ten Days, moving it every Day with

with a Stick, afterwards add *Suc. Citri* ℔ij. Let them stand yet for three or four Days; afterwards let them boil gently over a Fire, and strain them, pressing them out in a Press. Distil the strained Liquor in *Balneo Mar.* and keep it for use.

Cataplasma Pestilentiale Bat.

℞ *Sterc. Columbin.* ℥iv.
Pulv. Croc. ʒss.
Mithridat.
Theriac. Londinens.
Sem. Sinap. ana ℥j.
Terebinth. Venet. q. s.
M.

To break Buboes.

Also, *Sprit. Theriacal. Camphorat. Tinct. Bezoard. Batean.* and numberless others in the Writings of Physicians.

The SWEATING-SICKNESS.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 193. The *English* Sweating-Sickness began in the Year 1585, about the beginning of the Month of *August*, and lasted until the end of *October*: And although *Sennertus* says, that we had it here in *England* perpetually, after that, for forty Years together, yet our own Countrymen, both *Physicians* and *Historians*, who lived at or near that very time, (*Art.* 196.) have observed to us, that it had, during that space of time, very long Intermissions, and great Intervals of perfect freedom from it, and that in sixty-six Years it returned only four times, *viz.* in the Years 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. It hardly ever continued at one time more than six

The Sweating-Sickness.

six Months, and sometimes it lasted not above three; it was observable, that there always was a very wet Season going before it happened. But every one of those Years it happened, it is certain, it occasioned a terrible Mortality; insomuch, that in the Places where it raged, it swept away in a very short time one third of the Inhabitants. So great was its Malignity, that so soon as ever it entered a City, it would every day attack five or six Hundred, and of those that were seized with it, in the beginning, scarce one of an hundred escaped.

The Type of the Distemper.

Art. 194. The Type of this Malady, as it is briefly and methodically described by *Sennertus*, consonant to our own Writers, I shall here insert. Those that were seized with it, without having any such thing as Buboes, Carbuncles, or malignant Spots, were taken with an excessive Languor, and were dispirited to the last degree, their Strength gone, they complained of the greatest Disquietude and Anxiety, of a great Pain in the Head, they had a frequent, quick, and unequal Pulse, great Palpitation of the Heart; but [what was most remarkable] they were overwhelmed with vast profuse Sweats, which ended not until the Disease itself terminated, which was in twenty-four hours: for as to those who took no care to excite such a Sweat, neglecting Cordial Medicines, and who, through impatience, would not bear the Heat, but expose themselves to the cold Air, they died suddenly before the end of twenty-four hours. Afterwards, when the nature of the Distemper was better known, and they made use of Sudorificks, and fortified themselves with Cordials, fewer of them died.

The Cure described.

Art. 195. *Polydore Virgil* writes a little more accurately about the Cure, to this effect, *viz.* after a great number of Experiments and Observations

ſervations had been made of Methods and Things advantageous and hurtful in the Diſtemper, it came to paſs at length, that they hit on the following happy Method. If any one was taken in the Day-time with this Sweating Malady, he muſt preſently go to bed with his Clothes all on about him; if he was ſeized in the Night, there he muſt lie, and not ſtir from the Place until the twenty-four hours were expired; they were not to be covered with ſo many Clothes as would force them into a violent Sweat, but only with as many as were ſufficient to promote and carry on a moderate ſpontaneous Sweat; they were to eat nothing in the time, if they could faſt ſo long; what they drank, ſhould be very warm, and not exceeding in Quantity, what was cuſtomary, enough only to quench Thirſt; whilſt they were proſecuting this Method of Cure, they were to be under a ſtrict Obligation not to put ſo much as a Hand or Foot out of the Bed to cool it, for that was as much as their Lives were worth. Some tell us, that for the twenty-four Hours they were not to be ſuffered to ſleep. Some that recovered out of this peſtilential Sweating, afterwards when they had remained well for ſome time, relapſed into it a ſecond time, nay, and ſometimes a third time.

The Sentiments of Caius. *Dr.* Freind's *Hiſtory of Phyſick*, Vol. II.

Art. 196. The *Engliſh* Sweating-Sickneſs was a temporary Diſtemper, a Native of *Great-Britain*. It began the firſt time in the Year 1483, in King *Henry* the Seventh's Army, when he landed at *Milford-Haven*: It raged in *London*, from the twenty-firſt of *September*, to the end of *October*. And after that appeared at five *The Sweating-Sickneſs.*

other

other different times in our Iſland, and that always in the Summer time; *firſt*, in 1485, then in 1506, and then in 1517, a third time, when it was ſo very acute, that, inſtantaneouſly almoſt, in ſo ſhort a time as three Hours, it ſtruck them dead; many of the Nobility died, and multitudes of the common People; in ſome Towns it ſwept away half the Inhabitants. Then at length in 1528 it returned the fourth time, when they died in ſix Hours; at that time the Life of King *Henry the Eighth* himſelf was very much in danger; a great many belonging to the Court died. The Year following, *viz.* 1529, only that once it affected *Holland* and *Germany*, where there died a great many. *Finally*, in the Year 1551, it invaded *England* the laſt time; at *Weſtminſter* died a hundred and twenty every day. At *Shrewsbury* particularly, where our Author *Caius* reſided, it prevailed with a mighty Slaughter, and the Deſcription of it is as tremendous as that of the Plague at *Athens*. It raged in this Town for ſeven Months together, in which time a Thouſand died of it. This Diſtemper is called by him with the greateſt Propriety of Speech, a *Contagious Peſtilential Fever of a Day*.

The Symptoms. *Art.* 197. The Manner of its Invaſion was thus: In the firſt place it affected one only ſingle part of the Body; the concomitant Symptoms were an inward Heat and Burning, an unquenchable Thirſt, Anxiety, Sickneſs of the Stomach and about the Heart, (but ſeldom Vomiting) Head-ach, Delirium, and then a Languor, a heavy Sleepineſs, and quick and haſty Pulſe, a ſhort and laborious Reſpiration. Children, poor People, and old Folks were not ſo obnoxious to the Diſtemper as others; beſide theſe, few others were exempted from the Contagion, and of thoſe that

that were seized with it, but a very few got out of it. Those that withdrew themselves into France or *Flanders*, in hopes of saving themselves by that means, fared no better than their Countrymen at home. And moreover what was very astonishing, it was remarkable that *Foreigners* at that time happening to be in *England* were not infected with the Distemper, whereas *Englishmen* abroad were seized with it.

Art. 198. This new and unheard-of Distemper laying all waste before it, struck even the Physicians themselves, with a sort of Terror and Amazement; at the first they knew not well what to do, or in what manner to oppose such a Torrent of Destruction. But after a while, when they had been taught by Experience, what things were beneficial, and what were injurious in the Case; at length they came to the Knowledge of a right Regimen, and a proper Method of Cure. The primary and principal Indication of Cure, was *to promote a free Sweating, and to maintain it with proper Supports as long as the Distemper lasted:* for by what means soever the Sweating was diminished, interrupted, or suppressed, the certain Consequence of it was Death; wherefore the Persons seized with the Distemper were by all possible means to be well defended from the cold Air, and if the Sweats flowed not plentifully of their own accord, they were to be promoted by Sudorifick Medicines, and the Addition of Bed-Clothes, and the Strength to be supported with Wine and Cordials. This most acute Distemper rose to its height in fifteen Hours, but the Danger was not over before twenty-four Hours were compleated. In some, there was a Necessity to repeat the Sweatings, in strong Constitutions, twelve times. Some who had not sweated enough, fell into Fevers of an

The Method of Cure.

ill

ill kind. All Drinkables were prohibited for the firſt five Hours; the ſeventh Hour the Diſtemper increaſed, at which time the Delirium cam on. Sleep was to be avoided through the whole Courſe of the Diſtemper, and Fleſh-meat was not to be allowed. *Poſtſcript.* It appeared by Experience, as the Lord *Bacon* obſerves, that this Diſeaſe was rather a Surprize of Nature, than obſtinate to Remedies, if it were in time rightly treated. For when proper Care was taken, the Patient generally recovered.

CHAP. II.

Being the second ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Art. 199. AN Inflammation, speaking in the general, is a Tumor resisting the Touch, with Redness, Heat, and a Pain that is burning, tensive, throbbing, pricking, and heavy; always accompanied with a Fever, more or less acute. The Tumor is either discussed, or suppurated, or else degenerates into a *Schirrhus*, or it *gangrenes*, and causeth Death. *Inflammation in general.*

Of a QUINSY.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Art. 200. An Inflammation of the Throat, called *Synanche*, is a difficulty of Swallowing, which puts the Person in danger of Suffocation, by reason of the Tumour in that Part; in the Beginning of the Distemper they complain of, they hardly know what, that they cannot move their Neck and Throat as usually, that they abound with Saliva, that they feel a sort of Pain, with a sensible Roughness, that they swallow their Spittle, and breathe with some difficulty, *The Description of a Quinsy.*

like

like as if there were some Impediment in the way of a viscid gross Humour. As the Malady increases, the Parts affected grow red and swell, the Tonsils and the upper Parts of the Throat, almost to a Suffocation; then the Neck and the Face swell, the Humours from the Glands are inspissated, the Eyes become prominent and bloodshot; at last the Tongue quite thrusts itself out of the Mouth, the Fauces grow dry, a cold Numbness seizes the Limbs, the Pulse is quick, the Speech with the greatest pain and hardly articulate, and at last quite lost; the Countenance looks livid, Drinkables come out by the Nostrils; there is a *growling Noise* of the Throat and Breast, compared by some to that of Dogs, the Pulse quite fails, some froth at the Mouth: when things are come to this pass, Death soon follows.

The Cure. *Art.* 201. In treating this Distemper, the Neck and Thorax ought to be wrapt up warm with clean soft Wooll, that never has been died, dipped in sweet warm Oil; recourse must be had to Phlebotomy during the first three Days; warm Water is to be given for common Drink.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

A Quinsy without a Tumor almost always mortal. *Art.* 202. There are two Species of the *Angina* or Quinsy; the first is without any sensible Tumor either externally or internally; the other is attended with a Tumor. The first is commonly the consequence of some very long Distemper, especially after large and repeated Evacuations: it is accompany'd with a Paleness, Dryness, and Thinness of the Fauces; because for the most part the Nerves and Muscles are extenuated and relaxed; it is almost always a sign, that Death is just approaching. "They "are

"are the worst sort of Quinsies, (says *Hippocrates* in his Prognosticks) "and kill the soonest, "when neither internally or externally, there is "any conspicuous Appearance of any Disorder, "tho' at the same time there is very much pain "and difficulty of Breathing." Remedies are indicated, which fill the empty Vessels with good vital Nourishment, and things that warm and strengthen the Body in general; but after all it is seldom cured. Sometimes also this sort of Quinsy comes on a sudden without any other Distemper preceding: it is scarce ever cured; and almost always after Death the Lungs are found suppurated.

Art. 203. The other Species of the Quinsy, which is with an Inflammation and Tumor, affects various Parts, as the Tongue, and its Muscles, the Palate, the Tonsils, the Uvula, the Pharynx, and the Larynx, and their Muscles; the Muscles of the *Os Hyoides*, the Wind-pipe, the Oesophagus and its Muscles, *&c.* The more of the forementioned Parts, that are inflamed, the more grievous the Distemper is, and the more dangerous: for Inflammations here proceed in the same manner as others do, and are liable to undergo the same Changes, *viz.* to be resolved or discussed, to be suppurated, to gangrene, or to degenerate into a *Scirrhus*. *The Quinsy with a Swelling.*

Art. 204. In this inflammatory Species we ought by all means, we can, endeavour to procure a Resolution: *First*, by large and repeated Bleedings: *Secondly*, by giving Purges, or by Clysters: *Thirdly*, by very thin and slender Diet: *Fourthly*, by nitrose and subacid Medicines: *Fifthly*, by warm Vapours continually used, as *Indications for Cure.*

℞ *Acet. Sambuc.*
—— *Rosar.*

Acet. Calend. ana ℥j.

Aq. ſtillat. Sambuc. ℥vj. M.

Let the warm Fumes of it be drawn into the Throat through a Funnel. Beſides, likewiſe Fomentations, Cataplaſms, Epiſpaſticks, *&c.* may be made uſe of. Theſe means failing of Succeſs, the inevitable Danger of the Diſtemper being firſt declared, *Bronchotomy* is to be propoſed; concerning the Operation let the Author be conſulted; as alſo of the *Oedematous*, the *Catarrhous*, the *Suppurative* and the *Gangrenous Quinſy*, of all which he hath diſtinctly treated.

Art. 205. "In that Species of the Quinſy, "which is called *Cynanche*, *Laryngotomy* may "ſave the Patient, when he is in a manner "ſuffocated. In ſuch circumſtances where the "Diſtemper itſelf is more dangerous than the "Operation, 'tis pity it was not more frequently "practiſed. Nevertheleſs, before this Opera-"tion be attempted, the greateſt circumſpec-"tion is required, to be firſt well ſatisfied, whe-"ther other Parts are not likewiſe inflamed or "choaked up with purulent Matter, as the "Lungs, the Pleura, the Gullet, *&c.* for, if "ſo, the Labour would be in vain, and a Re-"proach would be brought on the Faculty. "All things therefore being duely conſidered, "the Operation is to be undertaken in the fol-"lowing manner: The Patient muſt be ſet in "a right poſture with his Head a little reclined "backwards, that the Trachea may be the "more conſpicuous, and that its cartilaginous "Rings may recede the more from each other. "Then let the Skin be divided lengthways "with the Trachea, down as far as the Hol-"lowneſs, where the Sternum begins: let the "Skin thus divided be held aſide both ways "by the Aſſiſtant, that the Surgeon may be

"able

"able to ſee the Muſcles *Sterno-hyoidei longi*,
"and having removed them a little aſunder
"with an Ivory-Knife, the Larynx will lie bare,
"and the Inciſion is to be made with a Lancet
"between the third and fourth Cartilage, care
"being taken not to wound the Cartilages;
"when the Breath comes out, the Lancet is to
"be withdrawn, and a Silver-Pipe to be fixed
"in the Wound, not too long, leſt the end
"of it ſhould touch the back-ſide of the Tra-
"chea, which would occaſion a continual vex-
"atious Cough. When the danger of Suffo-
"cation is paſt, which may be in three or
"four days time, or at leaſt ought to be ſo;
"the Pipe may be withdrawn, and the Wound
"cured according to Art, which it will eaſily
"admit of, as requiring nothing peculiar, more
"than what is common to recent Wounds."
Chirurg. Barbet. p. 498.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 206. A Quinſy is an Inflammation of the Fauces and Neck: It is divided into four Species, *viz. Synanche*, *Paraſynanche*, *Cynanche*, and *Paracynanche*. *Synanche*, when the internal Muſcles of the Fauces or Pharynx are inflamed; *Paraſynanche*, when the external Muſcles of the ſame are affected; *Cynanche*, when the internal Parts of the Larynx are inflamed; and *Paracynanche*, when the externnal Parts of the Larynx ſuffer. In the *Synanche* the Lungs are alſo often affected, which occaſions a great Difficulty of Breathing, as in a *Peripneumony*; ſo that they breathe like a Dog with their Mouth open. An Inflammation of the Tonſils from a Diſorder of the Lympha hath a Fever attending it, but it is more gentle, and all the Symptoms are more moderate, than in a Quinſy; the Fauces look red, and the Tonſils *Diviſion of a Quinſy.*

being tumified, appear prominent. A Quinsy changing into a Pleurisy, is a dangerous Case. If froth appears about the Mouth in a Quinsy, it is a mortal Sign.

The Cure. *Art.* 207. For the Cure of a Quinsy all those Remedies are convenient, which are commonly made use of in a Pleurisy; in particular, the *Stercus* of various Animals, as of Horses, Dogs, *&c.* nip the Distemper in the bud. Externally Cataplasms do a great deal of Service, as of *Swallow's Nests:*

℞ *Nid. Hirund.* N°. j.
Cep. sub Ciner. assat. N°. iij.
Flor. Sambuc. p. ij.
Coq. in Lact. & traj.
per Cribr. deinde add.
Alb. Græc. ℥ss.
Ol. Cham. stillat. ℥ss.
— *Lilior. alb.* q. s.
M. f. Cataplasma.

Bleeding ought to be repeated several times according to the Nature of the Circumstances: Yet it is to be omitted in a *Malignant Quinsy*, in which *Sudorificks* and *Specificks* are to be made use of: And let the Physician himself have a care of the Breath of the Patient. A *Vomit* is convenient in the Beginning of a malignant Quinsy, provided it be given in time. *Purges* are not to be given in a Quinsy, but *Clysters* and *Vesicatories* ought to be made use of: amongst Gargarisms, their *own Water* is much commended; also *Suc. Sedi maj. cum Spir. Vini, Sal. Armon. & Sterc. canin.* Above all the rest, a Gargarism is convenient *ex decoct. rapar. cum pauc. Sal. Armon.* To break an Abscess, a Gargarism *ex Sem. sinap. in Hydromel. coct.* is convenient.

The Cure of a Bastard Quinsy. *Art.* 208. In a spurious Quinsy, otherwise called the *White-Quinsy*, there is no need of *Bleed-*

Bleeding, except in plethorick Bodies; *Sudorificks* are rather of ſervice in the Beginning, and after thoſe gentle *purging Medicines*, with external Reſolvents, a Gargariſm *ex Decoct. Origan. Rad. Pyrethri, Sem. Sinap. cum Acet.* &c. and afterwards *Succ. Semperviv. cum Syr. è moris.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 209. Thoſe that are of a ſanguine Complexion, and ſuch as have red Hair, are more ſubject to Quinſies than others. A large Quantity of Blood ſhould be ſpeedily taken from the Arm, and afterward from the *Ranula*; then let the Parts that are inflamed be touched with the following Mixture, — Sydenham's *Method.*

℞ *Mel. Roſ.* q. v.
Spir. Sulph. q. ſ.
ad ſummum acorem.
M.

and let a Veſicatory be applied to the Nape of the Neck. If the Diſtemper continues long, not yielding to the firſt Bleeding, it ought to be repeated, and a Clyſter injected, alſo a Cathartick may be given, &c. *Sydenham.*

Art. 210. — *Remedies to promote Spitting.*

℞ *Ol. Amygd. Dulc.*
Flor. Sulph. ana ℥ſs.
Cryſtal. Tartar.
Sacchar. Cand. ana ʒij.
Ol. Nuc. Moſchat. gut. iv.
Syr. de Althæ. ℥iij.
M. f. Linctus.

This is a Remedy which Dr. *Harris* recommends above any other, *Obſ. Morb. Grav.* To promote plentiful Spitting I know nothing better or more effectual, (ſays the Author,) than the following Powder:

℞ *Cryſtal. miner.*
Sacchar. Cryſtal. ana p. æ.
M. f. Pulvis.

Let a Scruple of it be held in the Mouth, till the Spittle flows plentifully; then let it be ſpit out: After a quarter or half an Hour let it be repeated: It is wonderful what a Spitting it will cauſe, &c. *Muſgrave.* —— *Galen* recommends the Juice of the green Shells of Nuts depurated with Honey.

Various Remedies. *Art.* 211. "Almoſt all extol Bleeding in the "*Ranula* under the Tongue, ſome in the *Jugular*: But bleeding in the *Foot* ought to be "preferred to both, by reaſon of the greater "Revulſion. No Quinſy is ſafe; the leſs the "Tumor is, the greater is the Danger: It is "moſt ſecure if the Redneſs is moſt thrown "outwards. Internally almoſt all *Antipleuriticks* are ſerviceable, eſpecially *Ol. Lin.* can "never be commended too much. Externally, "*Fuller's Gargariſm anginoſ. Gargariſm. ad pituitam, Cataplaſm. anginoſ. Vapor ad angin.* &c." Alſo the following Gargariſm in a ſpurious Quinſy.

℞ *Auric. Judaïc.* ℥iſs.
Rad. Pyrethr. ʒij.
Herb. Hyſſop. p. ij.
Ficuum ping. ſciſ. N°. iv.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. ſ. ad ℔j
Sub finem addendo
Mellis opt. ℥iv.
Colatur. add.
Pulv. ſubtil. Alb. Græc. ℈ij.
Spir. Vin. rectificat. ℥ij.
Spir. Cochlear. ℥ſs.
M. f. Gargariſma.

Of

Of a True *and* Spurious PLEURISY *and* PERIPNEUMONY.

The Sentiments of SYDENHAM.

Art. 212. Those that are of a sanguineous Complexion are more subject to Pleurisies than others; a Pleurisy begins with a Coldness and Shivering, and is followed by Heat, Thirst, &c. After a few Hours (tho' sometimes not so soon) comes on a violent pricking Pain in the Side of the Thorax, which sometimes extends itself towards the Shoulder-blades, sometimes towards the Spine of the Back, at other times, on the contrary, towards the Fore-parts of the Breast, at the same time there is a perpetual Cough: The Matter that is coughed up at the first is but little, and of a thin Consistence, with some few streaks of Blood in it; afterwards, it is more in quantity and better digested, having also a Mixture of Blood with it; sometimes the Expectoration is not plentiful enough; the Fever keeps pace with the Cough, the Spitting of Blood, and the Stitch; and it diminishes gradually, as the Expectoration increases; the Body is sometimes too much bound, sometimes loose. *A Description of a Pleurisy.*

Art. 213. Sometimes, when *Bleeding* has been omitted; the Pleuritick Person cannot so much as cough, but labouring under an unsurmountable Difficulty of Breathing, is at last quite strangled. Sometimes the Parts inflamed suppurate, and an *Empyema* is formed; by Accident sometimes (*viz.* from the use of hot Medicines) a Pleurisy comes upon other Fevers by a Metastasis of the febrile Matter upon the *Pleura.* In this Distemper Bleeding is to be repeated three or four times, if the Case requires it. It is hardly *The Method of Cure.*

hardly cured in grown Persons with less than the loss of about forty Ounces of Blood. Let the sick Person be taken out of Bed every Day for some Hours, as his Strength will bear it, which much contributes to the Cure.

A Description of a Bastard Peripneumony. *Art.* 214. When any one falls into a *Spurious Peripneumony*, in the Beginning he is sometimes hot and sometimes cold, and upon the least Motion is vertiginous, his Cheeks and Eyes look red and are inflamed, he coughs, and with the coughing a violent Pain in the Head; he has urgings to vomit, his Urine is turbid, and intensely red, his Blood is like that of pleuritick Persons; the Breathing is short, and there is a Pain of the whole Thorax, and a Straightness of the Lungs. It is plainly enough to be distinguished from a *dry Asthma*, because in the *Asthma* there are no tokens of a Fever; in this spurious Peripneumony there is a manifest Fever, tho' it is far less and more obscure than in the true Peripneumony.

The Cure. *Art.* 215. The Cure is performed by *Phlebotomy*, Pectoral Medicines and a cooling Diet; *Fuller's Mistura Expectorans*, or *Syrup. è Peto Batean.* may sometimes be of use in this Case.

The Sentiments of Cælius Aurelianus.

The Description of a True Peripneumony. *Art.* 216. *Cælius Aurelianus* hath very well described a Peripneumony, (as well as most other Distempers). There is (says he) attending a Peripneumony an acute Fever, a Heaviness of the Breast, a Sensation of the Sides and Sternum, labouring as it were with a sort of Difficulty; the Person can lie no otherwise than on his Back a little raised up, very uneasy if he attempts to lie on either Side, there is a florid Redness of the Countenance, a Splendor of the Eyes; next comes on

on shortness of Breath, a little Cough discharging bloody and bilious or frothy Spittle, yellower or more frothy than is usual in the Pleurisy; in the Progress of the Distemper the Difficulty of Breathing increases, a longing desire to catch the cold Air, and to take in a great deal of it at a Breath, craving to drink something that is cold, the Mouth dry, the Tongue rough, at first whitish, afterwards red, the Pulse violent and quick, there is an Anxiety, a tossing and tumbling, continual Watchings, a groaning and disturbed Sleep; as the Distemper still heightens, the Breath becomes exceedingly difficult, and is fetch'd with a whistling Noise, then the Neck and Face are bloated, the Eyes are fixed, the Sight obscure and cloudy, the Understanding lost, a cold Numbness and Lividness of the Joints, the Tongue swoln thicker, a Sweating of the upper Parts, the Pulse imperceptible or creeping, last of all a resounding Noise of the Breast. (Lo, here is an accurate Description of a Distemper by an ancient Physician, standing upon record, to the shame of us Moderns!) "In a Peripneumony, (says *Hippocrates de Humor.*) "there is a violent Fever, a "quick and hot Respiration, an Anxiety, a prodigious loss of Strength, a tumbling and tossing of the Body, Pains about the Shoulder-blades, the Collar-bones and Breasts, a great "Weight of the Chest, and a Delirium." Hippocrates's *Observation.*

Art. 217. Bleeding in this Case is principally necessary; warm Water is to be the common Drink, the Diet thin slender Spoon-Meats; *Eclegms* made of a Decoction of *Sem. lin. fænugr. Nucleis & Melle & Ovor. Vitel.* are convenient. *The Cure.*

The

The Sentiments of BOERRHAAVE.

The Difference of a True and Bastard Pleurisy.

Art. 218. Any part of the Integuments of the inside of the Thorax, is liable to be attack'd by a Pleurisy, whether it be the *Pleura* or the *Mediastinum*; and therefore the pricking Pain may be felt in any Part of the Thorax, but most commonly it accosts the Sides; and this having a Fever joined with it, makes a *true Pleurisy*; but if such a Pain attacks the superior Intercostal Muscles, it is called a *spurious Pleurisy*.

The Cure of a true Pleurisy.

Art. 219. In a true Pleurisy, Blood in large Quantity ought timely to be taken off, and that by a large Orifice; it will be necessary also to repeat the Bleeding as often as the Urgency of the Symptoms may require it; the Rule is to let Blood so often, until there no longer appears a Siziness on the top of it. Fomentations and Liniments may be used externally. For internal Use, Diluters, Resolvents, Refrigerants, and Lenients that will assuage Pain, are proper; and all such things should be taken very warm and in great quantities. Sometimes the Part that is inflamed, tends to Suppuration, which is to be known from the obstinate Violence of the Pain and Fever, *&c.* continuing longer than the 4th Day; that an Abscess is formed, may be known by a frequent Shivering, a Remission of Pain, Shortness of Breath, and the being able to lie only on one Side, (which is the Side that is affected.) When the Abscess is broken, the purulent Matter falls into the Cavity of the Thorax, and increases by the discharge from the Ulcer, which occasions an *Empyema*, of which hereafter. But sometimes the part affected becomes *Scirrhous*, with an adhesion of the Lungs and Pleura, from whence an *Asthma*, and *dry*

Cough.

Cough, an incurable Malady; unless perhaps there may be some relief had from much Exercise and Riding. Sometimes a Pleurisy turns to a Gangrene, which occasions sudden Death; that a Gangrene is begun, is to be known from the Delirium, the livid Colour of the Thorax, a sort of bilious Spitting, and from a sudden Cessation of Pain, which one cannot otherwise account for.

Art. 220. A Peripneumony is an Inflammation of the whole Lungs, or else of one Lobe only; the first is justly look'd upon to be incurable, by reason of the Magnitude of the Distemper; the other sometimes admits of Cure; it is treated after the same manner, and with the same Remedies as a *Pleurisy*, and most commonly hath the same Event. If the Inflammation be not discussed, in fourteen Days time an Abscess will be formed, which is called a *Vomica*; the Tokens of which are Shiverings, an Abatement of the Pain, and a low Pulse, the difficulty of Breathing, Thirst, and a slight Fever in the Evenings still remaining, &c. Upon this sometimes a sudden Suffocation follows from an Eruption of the purulent Matter into the *Aspera Arteria*; sometimes it is evacuated by Spitting it up in great Quantities; or, if the Rupture so happens, it falls into the Cavity of the Thorax, from whence an *Empyema*, a *Phthisis*, &c. Lastly, the purulent Matter is sometimes resorbed, by the pulmonary Veins, and is mixed with the Blood, and by means of the Circulation is deposited in some one of the *Viscera*, as the Liver, the Spleen, the Brain, &c. and from hence it comes to pass, that *Peripneumonick Abscesses* happen about the Ears, the Legs, the Hypocondria, where if they suddenly disappear, and the Peripneumony returns, the Case is mortal.

The Type and Cure of a Peripneumony.

The Type of a Peripneumonia Notha. *Art.* 221. A spurious Peripneumony commonly arises from a thick pituitous Matter, generated in the Mass of Blood, and gradually settling itself on the Lungs, forms the Distemper; old People, and such as are of Pituitous, Cold, Catarrhous Constitutions, and such as are troubled with Defluxious of Rheums, are more subject to this Distemper than others. It creeps on unawares upon People with a fallacious Lenity at the first; they are slightly indisposed, complaining of a sort of Weariness and Debility, they seem to be dispirited, they grow short-breathed, feel an Oppression of the Breast; but the Disorder hardly considerable enough to raise any great preternatural Heat or Fever, they are not apprehensive of any Danger: after a while tho' they are seized with Shiverings, and a small Fever; from whence the Difficulty of Breathing and great Weakness increase, and Death approaches, which surprizes the By-standers, the Urine and Pulse having not presaged such a sudden Change.

The Cure. *Art.* 222. This Distemper is cured by *Bleeding, Clysters, a slender Diet, Diluents, absterging, and gently opening Medicines.* "I have briefly and "hastily collected these few Things; but con-"cerning these pectoral Cases, that famous "Author is to be consulted above all other "Writers; and we should use our utmost en-"deavours and all imaginable Application of "Mind to be masters of what he there proposes.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

A Pleurisy. *Art.* 223. It has been always observed, that *pleuritick* Persons have not only the *Pleura* inflamed, but also the *Lobe of the Lungs* on the same Side: Sometimes also, together with the Lungs,

Lungs, the *Mediastinum* is inflamed, *viz.* the Duplicature of the Pleura under the *Sternum*, which Inflammation is not called by any particular Name.

Spurious Pleurisy.

Art. 224. In a spurious Pleurisy there is a pricking Pain of the Side, but no Fever or Cough; those that labour under this Distemper, most commonly can lie on the well Side, rather than on the morbid; whereas in the true Pleurisy it is quite the contrary.

The Prognostick.

Art. 225. " *Hippocrates* hath observed, that " if in the beginning of a Pleurisy, within the " space of three Days, the Spitting is bloody, " it shews that the Distemper will be but short; " if the spitting of Blood comes on later, the " Distemper will likely run into a greater " length. He adds, that if pleuritick Persons " do not expectorate, a *Vomica* will be formed " in fourteen Days; and such may be freed " from that, if they can fully discharge the " Matter by Spitting, in forty Days from the " time of the Rupture of the *Vomica*, otherwise " they fall into a Consumption." In these Diseases the Spitting is more to be regarded than the Urine. A Pleurisy that seems slight in the Beginning, and proceeding so till the fifth Day, but growing worse the sixth, is commonly mortal.

The Cure.

Art. 226. In a *Benign* Pleurisy, if Bleeding does no good, it does no harm; but in a *Malignant* one it scarce takes place, but will always be hurtful. Of all things that are helpful, *Sudorificks* are the principal, and especially *Antimon. Diaphoret.* " *Antimon. Diaphoretic.* is highly to " be commended in the Pleurisy, both True " and Spurious; it discusses the congested Hu- " mours excellently, absorbs the Sharpness, " eases the Pains, promotes Expectoration, and

" answers

" answers almost all Indications. *Wedelius.* " *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* exposed some time " to the Air, every body knows, will acquire " an emetick Quality, and therefore I order it " to be washed at the time of use." *Liquorice* and Raisins are noble Pectorals, sugar'd things are not convenient; the Flowers of the wild red Poppy, as the best Specifick, are useful throughout the whole Course of the Distemper; all things are to be drank hot; *Suc. Taraxici vel Dent. Leon. vel. Decoct. ejus*; as also *Eryng.* are commended. Also *Chærefol.* The Juice of Horse-Radish wonderfully promotes Expectoration. For the Pain of the Side externally *sterc. Gallin. cum ol. cham.* are commended, as also the following Cataplasm.

℞ *Alb. Porri in Sartagine*
cum q. s. ol. cham. frixi ℥ij.
Furfur. frument. M. j.
Fæc. vin. alb. ℥iij. vel q. s.
M. f. Cataplasma.

" The following Infusion is good also taken in-" wardly.

℞ *Stercor. Equi Mascul.* ℥vj.
Vin. alb. ℔iss.
Aq. flor. spin. alb. ℔ss. *M.*

" Infuse it close over the hot Embers for half an " Hour, then strain it with the Press, clarify " the strained Liquor, with the White of Eggs, " according to Art, and add *aq. Theriacal. stillat.* " ℥iv. *Syr. Balsam* ℥iij. *M.*"

The Sentiments of BAGLIVI.

A Pathognomick Sign of a Pleurisy.

Art. 227. A hard Pulse is, always, almost an infallible Sign of a Pleurisy, although the other Signs may not be manifest; a hard Pulse being for ever an inseparable Companion of all Inflammations

mations of the nervous and membranous Parts. "A true Pleurisy (says *Chesneau*) is to be known "principally by a hard Pulse. Some affirm, "that the Pulse in Pleurisies hacks *like a Saw*; "but I must freely own, that I could never "meet with such a *serratile Pulse*; therefore I "look upon it no otherwise than a fictitious and "imaginary thing, being well enough satisfied, "when I find a hard Pulse, that being sufficient "to know a Pleurisy by." Pleurisies oftentimes are *occult*, because they are without Pain, from whence arise Errors in Practice. To discover therefore, whether there be a Pleurisy or no, let the Patient lie on one Side or the other, and bid him fetch a deep Breath and force a Cough, and then ask him, whether he feels a Pain or Heaviness, which if he does, the Case is plain; by this means those occult Pleurisies may be discovered to the great benefit and advantage of those, who labour under them.

Occult Pleurisies.

Art. 228. The facility or difficulty of Respiration in this Distemper affords the best Prognostick. It is likely to go very bad with Pleuriticks, when they do not expectorate at all; the best Hopes of Relief in such Case, is, if a large Flux of Urine comes on instead of Spitting. I have always seen those recover out of Pleurisies, who have had a Pain in the internal Parts of their Ear, which has come to suppuration. If no white Crust appears on the Surface of the Blood drawn off in Pleurisies, it is a very bad Sign. *Hi pocrates* asserts, that Relapses in Pleurisies are almost always mortal.

The Prognostick.

Art. 229. When the curative Indication in a Pleurisy is to dissolve and attenuate the morbifick Matter, Camphire above all things is the most efficacious Remedy for that purpose, [especially in *pidemical and malignant Pleurisies.*] If a

Rules concerning Bleeding.

 Spitting,

Spitting, which has been suppressed for a time, returns again; and if the Matter be yellow, with a reddishness in it, forbear Bleeding; for that would put a stop to the Expectoration, and kill the Patient. At any time of the Distemper, whether it be the second, fourth, fifth or seventh Day, &c. either before or after Bleeding, if there be both a difficulty of Breathing, and also at the same time a difficulty of Expectoration, it is a laudable Practice to clap on a couple of Blister-Plaisters to the Legs, according to that of *Hippocrates*, "*In those who are affected with* "*Distempers of the Lungs, whatever Tumours* "*happen in the Legs they are a good Prognostick.*" After Blistering, as aforesaid, I have observed Expectoration presently promoted, the difficulty of Breathing lessened, and a Diarrhœa also, if there has been one, happily suppressed, and the Patient recovered.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

A Complication of these Effects.

Art. 230. I am very much of the opinion, that a Peripneumony and Pleurisy are sometimes distinct Distempers, sometimes they arise together and are co-existent, and sometimes, that they succeed and follow one the other. A Peripneumony not only succeeds a Pleurisy, but also oftentimes a Quinsy, and sometimes other Distempers.

The Events of a Pleurisy.

Art. 231. In a Pleurisy it is expected, either that the Distemper should presently be determined, by frequent and plentiful *Bleeding*, or partly by a *critical Sweat*, beginning on the fourth or eighth Day; or, that these not succeeding right, it should be continued longer; and then very often a *Peripneumony*, or an *Empyema*, or *both* succeed, which most commonly kill

kill the Patient, or throw him into a *Phthisis*, which proves of very difficult Cure, or else mortal.

Art. 232. *Riverius* and *Zacutus Lusitanus* bring remarkable Examples of the Cure of a Pleurisy by *Cupping-Glasses*, with Scarification, applied to the Part affected. For external Use in Liniments, *album Græcum* is a useful Ingredient to be added. *Cupping-Glasses.*

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 233. Bodies that are strong and used to Exercise (says *Hippocrates, in Coac.*) sooner die in a Pleurisy or a Peripneumony, than those which live without Exercise. *Dry Pleurisies*, (says the same) and where there is no Expectoration, are the severest; they are also much to be feared, when the Pains tend upwards. A Peripneumony upon a Pleurisy is a very ill Sign, and a Phrensy upon a Peripneumony. *Hip. Aph.* Bleeding (says *Celsus*) is a proper Remedy in great and recent Pains; but in slight Cases, and where Pains have been of long standing, it will be superfluous or at least too late to do any service by it; one had better have recourse to the use of Cupping-Glasses with Scarifications. *In respect of Prognosticks.*

Art. 234. Pleurisies, (as *Malpighius* has observed) besides that they are caused by acute Fevers, are excited by *polypous Concretions* in the Lungs, as has been proved by Dissections, and by the Blood that has been drawn off during the Distemper. *Polypus.*

Art. 235. It ought to be noted, that the Pleura of pleuritick Persons, and the Lungs of Peripneumonicks open'd after Death, have been always found full of *Polypus's*. A Polypus is Blood long stagnating, the red part being lost;

 and

and the Pleura is seldom inflamed alone without the Lungs. *Idem.*

A Liniment. *Art.* 236. Liniments externally used are good to assuage Pain, composed of *Ol. Amygd. Dulc. Spir. Sal. Armon. & Camph. Pitcarn* in MSS. "Also the following Anodyne Liniment.

℞ *Balsam. Locatel.* ℥ij.
Ol. Amygd. Dulc. ℥j.
Ol. Mac. per express.
Unguent. è Flor. Aurant. ana ℥ij.
M. f. Linimentum.

A singular Prognostick. *Art.* 237. Those that expectorate with a rattling Noise in their Breast, and seem in their Countenance to be cast down, their Eyes suffused with Yellowness and clouded; in all these Death is to be expected, both according to *Hippocrates*, and the Author's Experience. There is scarce a better Medicine in the End of the Distemper, than *Syr.* or *Decoct. Nicotian. Barbette.*

Syr. de Peto.

Ashes of use. *Art.* 238. *Lucius*, by the Advice of *Æsculapius*, was cured of a Pleurisy by the Application of an Epithem made of the Ashes taken from the Altar, and mix'd with Wine. *Le Clerk.*

Several Medicines. *Art.* 239. The Virtues and Use of the following Medicines are well known to those who are skilled in the medical Art: *Aq. omnium florum, Bals. sulph. anisat. Ens Veneris, Decoct. Coccineum, Decoct. pleuritic. Emplast. pleuritic. Fotus lateralis, Haustus pleuritic. Loboc. pleuritic. Loboc. viride, Oxymel asthmat. Pulv. pleuritic. Sacculus lateralis, Unguentum pleuritic.*

Of an EMPYEMA.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 240. An Empyema is a Collection of purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax, most commonly caused by the Rupture of an Abscess produced by a Pleurisy or Peripneumony; it is known, if for twenty Days after the Beginning of the Inflammation, there has been no Expectoration, from a dry Cough, a weight on the Diaphragm, being able to lie only on one Side, from a fluctuating Noise of the Pus upon moving the Body, a slow Fever, Redness in the Cheeks, Hollowness of the Eyes, Heat in the Tops of the Fingers, Crookedness of the Nails, and a Tumor of the Belly. *An Empyema what.*

Art. 241. As to what relates to the Cure of an Empyema; when it is once known, that there is a Rupture of an Abscess of the Lungs, or the Pleura, or the Diaphragm, or the Mediastinum, or the Pericardium, endeavours must be used to discharge the Matter by Expectoration, or by the urinary Passages, if Nature offers to do it those ways; or lastly, by an aperture of the Thorax, with a fit Instrument, on the Side affected, between the 4th or 5th, or 5th and 6th Ribs, counting from the lower-most, drawing off the Matter gently and gradually; from the nature of the Pus, when drawn forth, and other Circumstances of the Patient, one may deduce a Prognostick, what may likely be the Event. If the Empyema be of a long standing, the Strength exhausted, the Hairs of the Head falling away, and there be a colliquative Looseness, the Habit of the Body tabid, &c. the Operation of the *Paracentesis* will serve only to hasten Death. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Signs of an Empyema.

Art. 242. An Empyema is a Collection of Matter within the Cavity of the Thorax, which oppresses the Organs of Respiration: Which Matter commonly flows thither, from the Suppuration and Rupture of an Abscess from a *Pleurisy* or *Peripneumony*, (and perhaps sometimes from a Quinsy.) There will be a greater Suspicion of a succeeding Empyema, after the forementioned Diseases, if after a Week or two, without plentiful Expectoration, a Shivering and a Fever, with a Languishing of the Spirits, should come on: And then, after four and twenty Days, the Signs of a confirmed Empyema will be a Difficulty of Respiration, a Heaviness of the Breast, a Fluctuation of the Matter, and a Sense of Uneasiness upon the Change of Posture; an almost constant Thirst and Fever, Redness of the Cheeks, and Uneasiness of the whole Body, and Watchings. Concerning the *Paracentesis*, and the Event of it, *p.* 201. See also *Mayerne*, *p.* 178.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Diagnostick.

Art. 243. An Empyema is known to be formed, when the Fever remits; moreover, there is also felt a Fluctuation of the purulent Matter from side to side; the *Vomica* or Abscess is broken about the 20th, 30th, or 40th Day, which is discoverable from the coming on of a Shivering, and a more intense Fever; a continual Cough seeming to arise from an unusual Depth, because the Diaphragm is loaded with the incumbent Matter, little is spit up, the Fever diminishes, and grows more slow, Respiration is dif-

difficult, and the Breaſt ſeems to be heavy laden; if the Patient lies down, he is almoſt ſuffocated; there is oftentimes felt a ſort of Vapours, like that of warm Water ariſing from the Breaſt up to the Mouth; and in length of time as the Diſeaſe goes on, they are ſenſible of a *ſtinking or kind of putrid* Taſte in their Mouth, and the Pulſe intermits.

Art. 244. If the Operation of the *Paracenteſis* be thought neceſſary, it ſhould be performed in time; the Puncture is to be made between the 5th and 6th Rib, (reckoning from above;) ſee *Scultetus*. As to internal Remedies, ſuch ought to be given as will diſſolve grumous Blood, and abſorbent Medicines, and after that one may begin with *Diureticks*, and towards the concluſion Sudorificks. If Nature is found to attempt any thing for her own Relief, the Phyſician ought to be aſſiſting in that way: for example, if purulent Matter appears in the Urine, let Diureticks be given; if purulent Stools happen, laxative Purges; if Spitting offers, expectorating Medicines, yea Vomits; Tobacco is an egregious Expectorant: ſome make Iſſues betwixt the Ribs with Cauſtics. For internal uſe Balſamicks, Vulneraries, Decoctions of the Woods, Gelly of Harts-horn, and Ground-Ivey, are very much commended. See a *Vomica* of the Lungs. (*Art.* 541, *&c.*)

Of the Cure by Apertion, &c.

Of a Phrenitis *and* Paraphrenitis.

The Sentiments of Willis.

Art. 245. A *Phrenitis* or Phrenſy is a continual Delirium, that is to ſay, a Deprivation of the principal Faculties of the Brain, occaſioned by an Inflammation of its Membranes, accompanied

A Phrenſy, what.

panied with a very acute continual Fever. Akin to this is a *Paraphrenitis*, so called, which is an Inflammation of the Diaphragm.

The Cause.

Art. 246. *Hippocrates* formerly observed, and now every one does the same, that a Phrensy rather succeeds a Fever, and is produced, because the fermenting Blood transfers its recrementitious Parts to the Head; forasmuch as the Urine of the feverish Person being changed from turbid and thick, to thin and watry, indicates an approaching Phrensy: Therefore the Cause of this Distemper is found to be the *Metastasis*, or Translation of the feverish Matter to the Brain.

What the Phrenitis and Paraphrenitis are.

Art. 247. From Dissections it appears, that a Phrensy does not proceed from an Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain, nor a Paraphrenitis of the Diaphragma: But a Phrensy may be defined to be, *A Phlogosis or Inflammation of the whole sensitive Soul, or animal Spirits, as to their whole Hypostasis, or Substance*; and as the Inflammation begins in the Brain only, or in this and the Cerebellum together, it is commonly distinguished into a *Phrenitis*, or a *Paraphrenitis*; which is the same as to say, the voluntary animal Functions are almost only and chiefly hurt, or the vital along with them.

Diagnostick Signs.

"A Phrensy, (says *Lommius*,) is known by "the following Signs; there is a violent and "continual Fever, and a perpetual Delirium, "the Faculties of the Understanding being "remarkably impair'd; the Person is furious "and audacious; he is affected with pertinacious Watchings, and sometimes with short "and disturbed Slumberings, starting out of "which on a sudden, he leaps out of Bed, he "cries out aloud, and rages, sometimes weeps, "sometimes sings, he utters words with out sense

"and

" and preposterous; being asked a Question, " his Answers are impertinent and foreign. " His Eyes are continually in motion, inflamed, " red, and squalid, he is always rubbing them, " they are sometimes dry, and sometimes moist " with Tears; his Tongue rough and black, " he grinds his Teeth, oftentimes a little Blood " comes from his Nostrils, sometimes he has " Pain in the back part of his Head; his Hands " tremble, he picks up bits of Threads with his " Fingers, and Moats and Straws about the " Bed-Clothes; the Urine is thin and of a flame-" colour, and sometimes (which is worst of all) " it is thin and aqueous."

Art. 248. A Phrensy terminates very soon with its attendant the Fever, either by Recovery or Death; or if it continues long, remaining after the Fever, at the last it is either cured, or else it is transformed into some other Distemper, as a *Lethargy*, *Madness*, or Melancholy; or lastly, it induceth perpetual foolishness or stupidity, according to the vulgar Saying, the Brains are broken. *Prognosticks.*

Art. 249. If a Phrensy happens in the Beginning of a Fever, *Bleeding* takes place, and *Clysters* especially are useful; *Cataplasms* ought to be put to their Feet, *ex fol. Rut. cham. Verben. rad. bryon. flor. papav. errat. cum sapone*; or instead of them, Pigeons or Chickens cut in two whilst warm. To quench their Thirst, let them drink *Palmarii pot. divin.* that is, the *Juice of Lemons and Sugar in Spring-Water*, or *Emulsions*; *Hypnoticks* are to be cautiously used; in this *Case* a *Rose-cake*, or *Poppy-flowers with Vinegar and Nutmegs*, may be applied with advantage to the Head and Temples. *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of Boerhaave.

True or Symptomatick. *Art.* 250. A Phrenitis is either *Essential* or *Symptomatick*; an essential or true Phrenitis is, when there is a primary Inflammation of the Brain, or rather of both the *Meninges*, with a Delirium and an acute Fever. The symptomatick Phrenitis is occasioned by the Translation of the febrile Matter upon the Brain.

The Event. *Art.* 251. A true Phrenitis kills the Patient the third, fourth, or seventh Day; or else it induceth Madness, a Lethargy, a Coma, or Catoche. A Phrenitis coming upon a Peripneumony, or the Iliack Passion, is mortal; upon the Small-Pox, is very dangerous.

Curative Indications. *Art.* 252. We see natural Hæmorrhages sometimes carry off a Phrenitis. Wherefore in a true Phrenitis, large Bleeding must be serviceable. "Indeed in this Distemper (says *Dolæus*) we recommend the opening of the temporal Artery." Diluting Medicines are indicated, refrigerating and nitrose Decoctions drank in great Quantities, also laxative Things and Clysters, shaving the Head, Epispasticks, Cupping in the inferiour parts of the Body.

Opening the Jugular Vein. *Art.* 253. "Surely in a Phrenitis, which happens in Fevers, (says Dr. *Freind*,) I have found the opening of the Jugular Vein very effectual, when other Remedies answered less successfully; and I have found it not only effectual, but so safe, that I very much wonder that Writers should say that there was any Difficulty or Danger in it: for this Vein, as it is easily opened, so it heals again the most readily of any." [I have very frequently in my Practice opened the jugular Vein, also in other very dangerous Distempers of the Head.]

Art.

Art. 254. A Paraphrenitis is a Distemper much like a Pleurisy, wherein the Diaphragm or at least the Margin of it is really inflamed, and this is what happens more frequently than is commonly believed; it is known by a continual Fever, an inflammatory Pain most urgent upon Inspiration: moreover, the Breath is fetch'd deep, it is quick and suffocating; there is a perpetual Delirium, Convulsions, Distraction; and although the whole of the Distemper is known, yet it is insuperable. ["All the Symp-" toms here are more violent than they are in " a Pleurisy."] *A Paraphrenitis, what.*

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 255. A Phrenitis, according to the modern Acceptation of the Word, is a most intense Delirium arising from an Inflammation of the Brain, with a very acute Fever attending it; by the Ancients it was called a *Sphacelism* or a *Sphacelus of the Brain*. It is a Malady almost always mortal, and they die the third, fourth, or seventh Day. The prognostick Signs of Death are a great difficulty of Breathing, a cadaverous Face, fainting Sweats, tremulous Motions of the Tongue and Hands, grinding of the Teeth, dropping at the Nose, *&c.* If in the beginning of an acute Distemper the sick Person complains of a Pain in the Balls of his Eyes, it is a most pernicious Sign, because it is the immediate forerunner of a Delirium and Convulsions, which I have often observed; when the Inflammation of the Brain begins to turn to a Gangrene, Convulsions usually come on. *A Phrensy.* *Mortal.*

Art. 256. The Cure hath nothing peculiar in it besides the Cure of an acute Fever with a Delirium: *Tinct. papav. errat.* allays and assuages the *The Cure.*

the Effervescency of the Blood; also *Camphire* and *Nitre.* When it depends upon another Disease, the primary Distemper being cured, the Delirium ceases: And therefore *Sudorificks* and *Alexipharmicks* are to be taken; as *Tinct. Bezoardic.* &c. In a Burning Fever, a *Decoction of Tamarinds*, and also Epithems, or Applications to the Soles of the Feet, are convenient.

Acids, &c. *Art.* 257. "Mild *Acids* and *Cinnabarines* with "Emulsions for internal Use, answer all intentions for the Cure of a Phrenitis, according "to *Waldschmidius.*"

Of an INFLAMMATION *of the* Stomach.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Inflammation of the Stomach. *Art.* 258. An Inflammation of the Stomach is a dangerous, and one of the most acute Distempers; it is attended with a Burning Fever, a sort of Swelling at the Pit of the Stomach, a remarkable Pain about the Region of the Stomach under the false Ribs, with a Sensation of great Heat at the same Place, an unquenchable Thirst, want of Sleep, and a continual tossing of the Body; these are succeeded with Deliriums, Vomitings, and most times Convulsions ending in Death. They seldom recover out of this Distemper, but commonly die the third or fourth Day; sometimes indeed, though seldom, it tends to Suppuration, and the Abscess breaks either into the Cavity of the Stomach or Abdomen; and even when it does so, they hardly ever escape.

The difference betwixt this and the Liver, &c. *Art.* 259. Care must be taken rightly to distinguish between an Inflammation of the Stomach and that of the Liver: In the former, the burning Heat and Pain seem to lie deeper; when the Liver is inflamed, the Inflammation is

is more circumscribed, and the Symptoms are milder. (*Art.* 268.)

The Cure. *Art.* 260. The Cure is the same as in other internal Inflammations, *viz.* by Phlebotomy, &c. after which, Diaphoreticks challenge the first Place. Externally a Cataplasm of Pigeons Dung, Leven, &c. may be applied, in imitation of *Sennertus.* See *Boerhaave.*

Of an INFLAMMATION *of the* Intestines.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Inflammation of the Intestines. *Art.* 261. An Inflammation of the Intestines happens in Ruptures, in the Iliack Passion, and from other Causes. In the Part that is inflamed [sometimes] a round Tumor may be felt; there is a vehement Pain with Pulsation, fixed in one Place, and distending, &c. The Body is costive, there is a Fever, Vomiting, Fainting, &c. It often terminates in an incurable Iliack Passion. The Application of a Sheep's Omentum is commended by some. See the Iliack Passion, (*Art.* 666.)

Art. 262. Above all Writers, consult *Boerhaave* concerning the *Inflammation of the Intestines.*

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Mesentery.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Inflammation of the Mesentery. *Art.* 263. Inflammations and Tumors of the Mesentery are oftentimes the Origin and Foundation of many obscure and latent chronical Diseases, and are the Source of innumerable Disorders, which greatly perplex the Persons labouring

ing under them, as well as the Physicians, who undertake their Cure. Persons affected with these Disorders, complain of Pains about their Back and Loins, sometimes in the Abdomen about the umbilical Region with Gripes, yet these Pains are all gentle and chronical; ever now and then comes a small wandering Fever, and the Pains come and go, having their Remissions and Exacerbations.

An Abscess. *Art.* 264. When an Abscess in the Mesentery suppurates and breaks, it causes Shiverings and Shakings sometimes remarkably, which are followed by feverish Heats, and then the purulent Matter is discharged most commonly by Stool.

The Prognostick. *Art.* 265. The Body gradually wastes, the breathing grows more than usually difficult; and ever now and then they complain of something that is troublesome to them, which they cannot well explain; they say it lies deep in their Belly, about the Navel, or below it; they are much troubled with Wind. These Tumors oftentimes remain many Years, being turned *Scirrhous* and *Strumous.*

The Cure. *Art.* 266. These Disorders of the Mesentery are cured, when they are of long standing, as other chronick Distempers, as Chachectick and Hypochondriack Affections; yet they are to be treated with caution, and without violence. Externally, *Emplast. de Cicutâ cum Ammoniac, de Ranis cum Mercur.* &c. are convenient. Internally, Medicines that open Obstructions, *Millepedes*, Remedies against strumous Distempers, *&c.* The opening of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins by Leaches. *Catharticks* are hurtful, *Clysters* useful.

Of

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Pancreas.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 267. The Inflammation of the Pancreas is a Distemper very occult, introducing Watchings, fainting Fits, and other severe Symptoms, most commonly terminating in *an Abscess.* These Distempers are sometimes cured by a Flux of Blood *per Anum*, without coming to suppuration. *The Inflammation of the Pancreas.*

Of the INFLAMMATION *of the* Liver.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 268. The Inflammation of the Liver, and the Abscess following upon it, is otherwise called *Hepatitis.* Generally speaking, in all Inflammations of the Liver, there is felt an obscure, deep, tensive, and heavy Pain in the right *Hypochondrium*, which, as it tends to Suppuration, is usually more or less pungent; there is also a slow Fever, which is more or less acute, according to the degree of the Inflammation. They who labour under it, are forced to lie on their Backs almost continually; especially, if the Diaphragm be affected, and there be a dry Cough. In general, the Symptoms are not so violent in an *Hepatitis*, as they are in a *true Pleurisy.* It is a dangerous Malady, which often ends in Death, or else it is discuss'd, or gradually suppurates, or degenerates into a *Scirrhus.* When it suppurates, the purulent Matter is discharged, sometimes by Stool, sometimes by Urine, and sometimes by Expectoration. A *Singultus* is one of the worst of Symptoms. *Hepatitis.*

Art.

The Cure. *Art.* 269. *Bleeding* in the Foot is convenient: *Sudorificks* and *Antipleuriticks*, *Antihectic. Poterii*, *Sperma-Ceti*, *Nitrata*, *Saturnina*, *Camphorata*, &c. are good; and about the end, *Diureticks*: Externally, *penetrating and discutient Applications*. Lastly, *Suppuratives*; and when the Abscess is broke internally, *Vulneraries* and *Balsamicks*.

A Phthisis usually follows. *Art.* 270. A *Phthisis* usually succeeds all internal Inflammations suppurated and ill cured. Consult *Boerhaave* above all concerning the *Hepatitis*.

Of an INFLAMMATION *of the* Spleen.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Inflammation of the Spleen. *Art.* 271. In an Inflammation of the *Spleen* there are almost the same Symptoms, in the left Hypochondrium, as in the right when the Liver is inflamed; and therefore the *Diagnosticks*, *Prognosticks*, and *Cure*, are almost the same.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Being the third ASSEMBLAGE of DISEASES.

Of the Diſtempers *of the* HEAD *and* NERVES *in general.*

Art. 272. OUR celebrated Dr. *Sydenham* being asked by ſome body, why he had not written of the Diſtempers of the Head, as well as of others? it is ſaid, returned the following Anſwer, with a great deal of Modeſty and Candor; *Becauſe I do not as yet underſtand them.* And truly it muſt be acknowledged, that our Knowledge in this Region is very defective and imperfect. However, notwithſtanding, we muſt launch out into this almoſt unknown Ocean, and ſteer our Courſe, the beſt we can, Nature and Experience being our Guides; having an eſpecial Regard to what is beneficial and what is injurious in Cephalick Diſorders. *The Introduction.*

The Sentiments of CHEYNE, *extracted from his Treatiſe* de Naturâ Fibræ.

The Origin of chronick Diſeaſes. *Art.* 273. There are in general three original Cauſes of chronical Diſeaſes; the firſt is a *Lentor or Sizineſs of the Humours*; the ſecond, a *Sharpneſs and Acrimony* of 'em; the third is, a *Depravation* or at leaſt a great *Debility* of the *Tenſion or Elaſticity of the Fibres.* All the nervous Diſtempers from the loweſt of them, *viz.* Gaping and Stretching, to the higheſt degree, namely, to a Diſpoſition to receive an Apoplexy, ſeem to be only the various Degrees of one and the ſame Diſorder, *viz.* the *Debility* before mentioned, owing to a *Relaxation* and *a Defect of the elaſtick Faculty of the ſolid Parts*; which is the Cauſe of the ſaid Diſorders, and a *Sizineſs* and *Acrimony* of the Humours uſually attend ſuch a State.

The Nature of nervous Diſeaſes. *Art.* 274. There are three Kinds of nervous Diſtempers. The *firſt* is of thoſe Diſorders, whoſe principal Symptom is a temporary or a continual Debility of the Faculty of Perception, or elſe a total Ceſſation of it, which is followed by a Suſpenſion of voluntary Motion; theſe ſorts of Diſtempers ſeem to ariſe from the Abundance of ſizy and viſcous Humours, as their principal Cauſe. There are many Diſtempers of this kind, even from the ſevereſt Apoplexy, (wherein the Origin of all the Nerves are compreſſed, and their Vibrations are intercepted from being propagated to the place of Senſation,) quite down to the ſlighteſt kind of Dulneſs or Stupidity. To theſe we may in ſome meaſure refer the Faintings and Fits of *Hypochondriack* and *Hyſterick* Perſons. The *ſecond* is of thoſe, whoſe chief Symptom is the *Impedi-*

ment or the *total Loss of voluntary Motion*: of this kind are the Paralytick Distempers, from the universal Palsy even to a slothful Inactivity, and an Unaptness of the Joints for Motion, and a Coldness of the Limbs; and this Imbecillity seems to be owing to the Weakness of the Fibres and Nerves, especially of those of the Muscles, their Elasticity being much impaired. *Lastly*, the third is of those whose chief Symptoms are *Spasms*, *Contractions* and *convulsive Motions of the Muscles*: such are convulsive Distempers so called, from the Epilepsy, and the Convulsions in hypochondriack and hysterick Fits, down even to a Yawning, and Stretching: and these generally speaking are owing to some *acrimonious Stimulus*, the Origin of which is a certain saline and corroding Acrimony of the Fluids, sometimes an acid and stimulating *Aura*, a Vapour or obstructed Perspiration. This Distribution of nervous Distempers into their general Divisions seems to be exceeding natural and most extensive. Such Distempers as these stick, as undivided Companions, to those, who have weak and feeble Fibres; and as that Weakness is greater or less, there is an answerable *Languor* and *Debility* of all the animal Functions.

The Indications of Cure.

Art. 275. From what hath been said, it is evident, that there will arise three Indications or Intentions of Cure; *viz.* The *First* is, to *dilute, attenuate, and take off the Siziness of the Humours, to open the obstructed Vessels, and render them permeable.* The *Second* is, to *obtund and abate the Acrimony of the Humours, to dissolve the Coagulations,* and *to break the Spicula.* The *Third and last Intention*, which is the principal of all, is *to restore to the solid Parts their due Tone and Elasticity.* But we are by no means

to endeavour to anſwer this laſt Intention, until we have ſucceſsfully purſued the two former, ſo far as the Nature of the Diſtemper may ſeem to require: For as long as the Sizineſs or Acrimony of the Humours remains, in vain ſhall we attempt to do it; or if we ſhould ſucceed in it, the bracing up the Fibres in ſuch Caſe would be to the hurt and damage of the Patient: and truly this is a very momentous Admonition. After having firſt made the proper Evacuations, which are neceſſary: The firſt Intention is to be anſwered by Remedies, which by their Weight, Agility, or other Property, are known to be fit to incide, attenuate, and render fluid thoſe thick, viſcid, and ſizy Humours; ſuch as, *Calomelas*, *Æthiops mineralis*, *Cin. antimon. & nativ. Antimonium Diaphoret. Bezoarticum Minerale & Joviale*, *Sal Jovis*, *Suc. antiſcorbut. Vin. & Cereviſ. med. Decoct. è lign.* &c. Amongſt which, I think the preference is to be given to *Cin. antimon.* which above all others is leaſt diſagreeable to the Stomach; nor will it ſo eaſily torment the Guts with Gripes, or excite Purging, eſpecially if it be freſh and well prepared. I my ſelf have very often much admired its Virtues, when no other Medicines given with it could ſhare the leaſt part of its Praiſe.

In order to obtain our Purpoſe by the ſecond Intention, the Virtues of *ſulphureous* Medicines are truly wonderful; for the ſame Purpoſes alſo *Abſorbents*, and thoſe called *alkaline*, *gummy*, and *volatile* Medicines, are convenient: In the mean time, one ſhould be cautious not to give Volatiles unſeaſonably, in too great quantities; for then the Humours not being ſufficiently diluted, they agitate them with too much force, and excite a feveriſh Heat. In *gummy* Medicines there is a wonderful Power of dividing and attе-

tenuating, like that of *Soap*; and the Effects of soapy Medicines are ſufficiently known in opening Obſtructions, eſpecially in curing the *Jaundice*. But ſince they are endowed with an extraordinary heating Quality, they are never to be given before the Humours are ſufficiently diluted. To conclude: For the laſt Intention, which is to conſtringe the relaxed Fibres, and to ſtrengthen and corrugate thoſe that are too much ſtretched, the following Medicines are very proper: *Cortex Peruv. Cort. Elutherii, Viſcus arboreus, Cinnam. Calom. aromat. Cort. Aurantior. Amara quæcunque, Catecheu, Rhubarb. torrefact. Styptic. è ferro parat. Aq. chalybeat.* But the *Cortex Peruv.* is better than all the reſt, as I have learnt by manifold and many Years Experience, in all the Diſtempers of relaxed Fibres. I commonly preſcribe *Tinct. Burgund.* (*Art.* 48.)

Of the HEAD-ACH.

The Sentiments of CORNELIUS CELSUS.

Art. 276. There happens ſometimes in the Head an acute and pernicious Diſtemper, which the *Greeks* call *Cephalæa*; it manifeſts itſelf by a great Horror and Relaxation of the Nerves, a Darkneſs of the Eyes, a Depravation of the Underſtanding, Vomitings taking away the Speech; or a Flux of Blood at the Noſe, to a degree ſo as to cauſe a Coldneſs all over and a ſwooning away. Beſides all this, there is a moſt intolerable Pain about the Temples or the hinder part of the Head. There remains alſo ſometimes after it a great Weakneſs or Imbecillity of the Head, tho' not very grievous or dangerous, as long as the Perſon lives. *The Deſcription.*

The Cure. *Art.* 277. If the Pain of the Head be acute and beyond meaſure raging, Bleeding is convenient; but unleſs it is very violent, it is not needful: it is better, for thoſe that can, to faſt it out, or at leaſt to drink only a little Water. If ſtill the Pain continues, the next Day, it will be adviſable to take ſome purging Medicine, and to make uſe of Sternutatories, and ſtill to refrain from Eating and Drinking any thing, except Water: by this means in two or three Days time the Pain uſually goes off.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Prognoſticks. *Art.* 278. If the Pain of the Head be inveterate and almoſt continual, ſo that we may reaſonably ſuſpect, that it ariſes from an *inflammatory Tumour*, from an *Eryſipelas*, a *Scirrhus*, an *Abſceſs*, or the *Worms*, there is little or no hopes of curing it. If the Head-ach be exceſſively great, and it be accompanied with a Vertigo, Vomiting, and other Diſorders either convulſive or ſleepy, it oftentimes terminates in a *mortal Apoplexy*, or an *Epilepſy*, a *Palſy*, *Blindneſs*, *Deafneſs*, &c. "When the Head akes in any "one Part of it, or when the Pain ſtretches it-"ſelf all round it (ſays *Lommius*) if purulent "Matter, or Water or Blood flows out of the "Noſe, the Mouth, or the Ears, it is a ſign "that the Diſtemper is going off."

The Cure. *Art.* 279. For the Cure of this Malady bleeding with *Leeches* in the Hæmorrhoidal Veins is proper, and the purging mineral Waters may be advantageouſly uſed, or Cream of Tartar diſſolved in Whey; Veſicatories may be applied, Opiates given, (but not without great caution,) an Infuſion of Coffee, Sage, or Roſemary Tea, *&c.* Millepedes alſo for the Cure of pertina-

cious Head-achs have been known to have done singular service. Pains of the Head happening after the Measles or Small-Pox, which usually come on some Hours after eating, are to be cured by Antiscorbuticks and Chalybeats, proper Evacuations having been first made. *After the Measles and Small-Pox.*

Art. 280. The Head-ach is either a hot Pain, when the Blood is in a pretty great Fervor, for then a Sense of Heat is felt about the Forehead; or else it is of a cold nature, wherein there is no Sensation of Heat, but rather a Coldness attends the Pain, or at least they complain of a great Heaviness of the Head. Sometimes the Head-ach is occasioned from some Disorder of the Stomach, from its *Sympathy* with the Brain; and this is the most frequent of any *Symptomatical or Sympathetick Head-ach.* An *habitual* Head-ach, which is inveterate, is difficult of cure, and usually terminates in a *Vertigo*, *Apoplexy*, *Epilepsy*, *Palsy*, *Blindness*, *Deafness*, &c. The *Scorbutick* Pain of the Head, of all others is most stubborn of cure. *Head-ach, hot.* *Cold.* *Habitual.* *Scorbutick.*

Art. 281. " A Head-ach (according to *Dolæus*) is rightly divided into the *Cholerick* and " *Phlegmatick*: In the first Case, the Pain is " very acute, with a considerable burning Heat; " sharp bilose Particles or salino-sulphureous " abound in the Blood; and therefore *Bleeding* " is to be made use of, and gentle *Purging*, and " other things contributing to temper and allay " the Disorder of the Blood. In a *Phlegmatick* " *Head-ach*, the Matter is thick and tough, " which makes the Pain so heavy; there is also " a Stupidity of Mind and a Slothfulness: This " kind requires stronger *Cathartics*; the *De*" *coction of the Woods*, *volatile Salts*, *Medicines* " *of Cinnabar*, *Cephalicks*, and the *drinking of* " *Tea*, are very good. If the Malady pro- *Bilose and Phlegmatick.* *The Cure.*

" ceeds from a weak Stomach, *Corroboratives*, " *Stomachicks*, and *Spaw-Waters*, &c. are con-" venient. To cure a Head-ach in general, a " Dose of *Pil. cathart. cum. Merc. dulc.* ℈ss. is " very good; and a *Grain of Laudanum* at " Night, and sometimes repeated; also a De-" coction of the *Woods* with *Rosemary*, *Sal.* " *volatilia*, *cinnabarina*, *succinata*, *camphorata*, " drinking of *Tea* and *Coffee* are very good. In " an obstinate Pain of the Head, *Emp. de Ra-* " *nis cum Mercurio* may be applied to the Head " shaved."

Hemicrania. *Art.* 282. For the *Hemicrania*, (which is when one half of the Head only is affected), a very grievous sort of Head-ach, after proper Evacuations made, I have found a Cataplasm very effectual, that was made *ex Rad. Cucumer. asinin. vel Bryon. cum Verben. & Absynth.* &c. " I have happily freed some, who have labour-" ed under the most deplorable *Hemicranies*, (says Dr. *Turner*,) " by *Arteriotomy* (vid. *Art.* " 323.) after other Methods having been tried " in vain, and I have seen the same thing done by " others. (*Anat.* p. 365. Vol. I.) If the Pain of " the Head be in the manner of an *Hemicrania*, (says *Chesneau*,) " and seizes but one particular " place, altho' there should be a Fever attend-" ing it, I have found nothing more efficacious " for the removing of it than the Leaves of " *Ranunculus* or Crowfoot, which, after proper " Evacuations have been made, takes off the " Pain even to a miracle. I use it after the " following manner; first, the Hair is to be " shaven, if it be a part of the Head where the " Hair grows, and a sticking Plaister applied " to the Place where the Pain is, with a Hole " in the midst of it about the bigness of a " Penny, as is usually done for the Applica-

" tion

"tion of a *Caustick*; then after that upon the "Hole, the Leaves of the *Ranunculus*, well "moisten'd with its own Juice, are to be ap-"plied after the manner of a *Caustick*. In two "Hours time it will draw off the Skin, if it "be not in the *Hairy Scalp*; but in the *Hairy* "*Scalp*, it will not so easily open the Skin, but "will raise a Tumor, and ease the Pain. One "thing is to be regarded, *viz.* if there is oc-"casion to lay it on near the Eyes, it must be "put but in small quantity, because it will "occasion prodigious Inflations about the Eye-"lids and the Parts adjacent; but even this is "not dangerous."

The Sentiments of Baglivi.

Art. 283. Some are afflicted with the Head-ach from a more than ordinary quick Sensation in the Nerves, or from a Dryness of their Fibres; in such case, because the Pain arises rather from the Fault of the Solids, than the Fluids, one may freely have recourse to the use of *Narcoticks*; which may be done with safety, because the intention is only to blunt the too quick Sense of the Fibres. Three or four times I have known very stubborn Head-achs, almost to a degree of raving, happily cured by a Drachm of *Pulv. ad Guttetam*, when other things have proved ineffectual. *Pain of the Head, by too much Sense of the Fibres.*

Miscellaneous *Quotations.*

Art. 284. There is a way of removing the most sharp Pain of the Head immediately by a very easy Remedy, *viz.* by the application of a Napkin, wetted in cold Water, round the Neck, and repeating it as often as there is oc- *Euporistum.*

casion, until the Pain ceases, which it soon will, as if it was cured by an Inchantment; and if it returns again, it is curable by the same Method. "But after all, it is a dangerous Experiment, which a regular Physician would scarce "adventure upon."

Cutting an Artery. *Art.* 285. For the Head-ach at *Paris*, nothing is more frequent with them, than the opening of the *Temporal Artery*; sometimes the Surgeon cuts the Artery transverse, which succeeds better than doing it by Puncture, because a divided Artery will heal up easier, than a longitudinal Section of it will do. *Trophimus Serrier.* Mr. *Homberg* gives a relation of a stubborn and inveterate Head-ach, cured by an accidental Burning.

Various Remedies. *Art.* 286. Camphire dissolved in any cephalick Spirit, and attracted by the Nostrils, will allay the Pain of the Head. *Greenfield.*

Art. 287. The Juice of *Ground-Ivy* snuffed up the Nose cures the Head-ach. *Ray*'s History of Plants, *p.* 567.

An habitual Head-ach. *Art.* 288. In an habitual and pertinacious Head-ach, the Powder of *Marum Syriacum* is almost a Specifick, the Dose half a Drachm, as I have been informed by a Physician a Friend of mine.

Of a Pervigilium, *or Want of* Sleep.

From Reading and Observation.

Too much Watchings. *Art.* 289. A Pervigilium is sometimes a primary Distemper, without any other evident Sickness causing it; yet so that some bear up under it, without any considerabe Disorder: but others fall presently into great Inconvenience by means of it, into a great Languor and loss of

Appetite; it almost always depends upon some other Distemper.

Art. 290. It is certain, that without taking rest in Sleep, no one can continue long in Life and Health. *Prognostick.*

Art. 291. Melancholly and mad People and such like abide without Sleep the longest of any; in so much that I have heard of a Melancholly Person, who had kept waking for fourteen Months: and such indeed, tho' they are without Sleep for such long spaces of time, yet they undergo it without any remarkable wasting of their Strength. *Who most affected.*

Art. 292. In old People, that want Sleep, *Opiats and Anodynes* are not so proper to be given, as *Aromaticks* and *fortifying Remedies*, and *Analepticks*, of sweet Wine, &c. these last succeed much better. *In old Men.*

Art. 293. Natural Rest is a State of the Body, in which the Flux of the Spirits into the external Organs is lessen'd, that is, in respect of their Motion in Watchings; but yet it is not quite abolished. In Sleep all Secretions are diminished, except Sweat and insensible Perspiration. Moderate Sleep much conduces to Health, in perfecting the Digestions, and recruiting the Strength. *Sleep, what; and its Advantages.*

Of Sleepy Distempers, *from my Observation, and Reading.*

Art. 294. A *Coma*, or *Cataphora*, a *Lethargy* and a *Carus*, are sleepy Distempers, distinguishable rather from their Degrees with respect to each other, than any other difference amongst them: They proceed most commonly from one and the same Cause, to wit, Phlegm collected in the Brain. *Sleepy Diseases.*

Art.

A Coma. *Art.* 295. A Coma is a deep Sleep, from which the sick Person may be rouzed; he opens his Eyes, and answers, but presently falls fast asleep again.

A Lethargy. *Art.* 296. A Lethargy is like a Coma, but complicated with a Fever and Delirium. Lethargick Persons, (says *Aurelianus*,) are gently to be rouzed by being called by their Names; for to torment them by continual Vellications, or making any sort of strong Impressions on them, would be no manner of Benefit, but only increase their Inquietude. You are to make use of gentle Friction of the Joints, and the Roughness, and Dryness of the Tongue is to be moistened with *a Spunge dipped in warm Water*, &c.

A Carus. *Art.* 297. A Carus is a more profound Sleep without a Fever, in which the Person being rouzed, scarce opens his Eyes, and answers not; but being pulled or pinched, he is sensible of it, Respiration being entire: this is the next Degree to an *Apoplexy*.

The Cure. *Art.* 298. The Cure of these Affections, which depend upon a Fever, and are the Symptoms of the same, is laid down in the Chapter of Fevers; and the rest, which are without a Fever, seem to be slight Degrees of an *Apoplexy*. When sleepy Diseases succeed other Distempers, Fevers, &c. a *Vein* is not rashly to be opened, but *Purging* is to be ordered; and indeed in these Cases Dr. *Radcliffe*, a Physician of a great Name, used to give a Scruple of *Res. Jalap.* with wonderful Success. In a Carus, Lethargy, and other sleepy Distempers, *Vinegar blown into the Nostrils* rouzes more than any alkaline volatile Spirit.

Coma-Vigil. *Art.* 299. A Coma-Vigil is when, as to the external Organs of Sense, there is the greatest Degree of Sleepiness, but in respect of the internal,

ternal, perpetual Watchings: The Sick lies with closed Eyes, and seems to sleep, but yet cannot, being hinder'd with a Variety of Images and Ravings: It is seldom a Distemper by *itself*, but rather a *Symptom* of a Fever. It uses to be the Sign of an approaching *Phrensy*.

Of a VERTIGO.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 300. A Vertigo is a Distemper, wherein visible Objects seem continually to turn round, and they that are affected with it, perceive a Perturbation or Confusion of the Animal Spirits in the Brain, which hinders the Influx of 'em into the Nerves: from whence it comes to pass that the visive and locomotive Faculties in some measure often fail; insomuch that they are apt to fall; and often complain that they are environed with Darkness. *A Vertigo.*

Art. 301. Great regard is to be had to the Seat of this Distemper, there being great Difference with respect to the Place where it is: oftentimes it is situated in the forepart of the Head, and then the Person hardly ever falls down with it, and it is curable; but sometimes it seizes the backpart of the Head, and this is the more dangerous sort, it degenerating very often into an *Apoplexy* or *Palsy*, or into a convulsive Distemper. *The Prognostick.*

Art. 302. In a Vertigo, after all things tried in vain, I have prescribed after this manner: *A singular Cure.*

℞ *Pulv. Rad. Pæon. mar.* ℥ij.
flor. ejusd. ℥j.
Stercor. Pavon. albiss. ℔ss.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ij.
M. f. Pulvis.

The

The Dose is about a Spoonful twice a-day, drinking after it a Draught of a Decoction of Sage and Rosemary; impregnated with a Tincture of Coffee. It is ſcarce credible how much advantage was found by this Remedy; in a Month's time the Patient recovered.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Three Degrees of it. *Art.* 303. A *Vertigo* is ſo called *à vertendo* from Turning; for all things in this Diſtemper ſeem to turn round; yet it is not always attended with that Symptom: For a *Trembling*, or *undulatory Motion* is ſufficient. There are three Degrees of it: Firſt, a *Simple Vertigo*, when there is only a Turning which preſently vaniſhes; ſecondly, a *dark Vertigo*, or *Scotomia*, when the Eyes are darken'd with a Cloud, or ſeveral Colours appear before the Eyes; thirdly, *Vertigo caduca*, when the Perſon preſently falls down, and this comes neareſt to an *Epilepſy*. (375.)

The Event. *Art.* 304. Whilſt external things ſeem to turn round, this is in the Eye, and not the Brain, for we ſee not in the Brain. (Concerning the Ætiology of this Diſtemper, by the Motion of the *Tunica Retina*, conſult *Bellinus*.) A ſevere and long-continued Vertigo in old Men foretels an *Apoplexy*, in young ones an *Epilepſy*: Sometimes it afflicts the *Fore-part*, and ſometimes the *Hinder-part* of the Head; *that* is more curable, *this* more dangerous.

The Cure. *Art.* 305. A Vertigo often happens by *conſent* from the Fault of the Stomach, or of the firſt Paſſages; in this Caſe a *Vomit* is convenient, *ſtomachick* and *anti-epileptick* Medicines, *&c.* For a Cathartick, *Extract. helleb. nigr. & Merc. dulc.* In plethorick Bodies *Bleeding* is convenient; ſternutatory Medicines are by no means to be admitted

omitted. Therefore, after Universals, *Stomachicks* and *Specificks* are to be made use of: *Mustard-Seed* eat every Morning is very good; also *Aromaticks, Confect. alkerm. Cinnab. Antimon. Rad. pæon. Flor. lilior. conval. Salv. Rosmar. Stercus Pavonis* is a noble Specifick: *Cinnab. nativ. Sal. volat. & succinata*, &c. are commended.

The Sentiments of MAYERNE.

Art. 306. The Method of Cure in a Vertigo is after this manner: If there be a Plethora, Blood is to be taken away; after *Bleeding*, (if it be necessary) if there is a Nausea, and loss of Appetite, or rather tokens of the Stomach being affected, an *Emetick* is to be given; then Catharticks are to be made use of, and Specificks may be order'd. *Calamus Aromaticus*, in what manner soever taken, is good for a Vertigo; nay, is esteemed as a Secret. A certain *German* Physician cured a great many of the Vertigo by the following Pills, given for several Days, (if I guess right; *see the Place*, p. 43.) *The Method of Cure.*

℞ *Sacchar. Saturn.* q. v.
Terebinth. Cypr. q. s.
M. f. Pil.

The Dose is four or five Grains. Dr. *Glisson*, Physick-Professor at *Cambridge*, being afflicted with a severe Vertigo for three Weeks, all other Medicines being in vain, applied to the Crown of his Head, shaved, an Emplaster of *Flor. Sulph. cum alb. ovor.* by which he was cured, as he himself told Dr. *Bates*. Let a *Caustick* or a *Seton* be applied to the back part of the Neck; a *Cautery* to the *Bregma* after all. *Elect. epilept. Batean.* Fuller's *Elect. Peruv. Epilept.*

Of an APOPLEXY.

The Definition. *Art.* 307. "An *Apoplexy* is a sudden Suspen-
"sion of all Sensation, and a Privation of Mo-
"tion of the whole Body, except the Heart and
"the Breast, which very often are agitated
"with a stronger and more violent Motion than
"usually."

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Signs foretelling it. *Art.* 308. The Apoplexy is so called, because he that is seized with it, falls down on a sudden, as if he was struck down dead. Sometimes there are no notices at all beforehand of its approaching; but sometimes it is preceded with a Heaviness or Pain of the Head, or a Vertigo, or a Noise in the Ears, a Difficulty of performing the ordinary Motions of the Body; a dejection of the Countenance, a trembling of the Limbs, especially of the Lips, a trembling Speech; a forgetting of what was just now said or done, a fulness of the Visage: but these Symptoms are sometimes the forerunners of an Epilepsy or of Madness, as well as of an Apoplexy. "*Hippocrates* tells us, in his *Coac.* that unusual "*Numbness and Stupors* presage the coming of an "Apoplexy or a Palsy."

The Fit. *Art.* 309. Those that are seized with a Fit of the Apoplexy, at the very first are taken speechless, and lose their Senses, they fall down suddenly, and are motionless, Respiration and the Pulse only remaining; they look of a livid Colour, and their Eyes are moistened with Tears: In the progress of the Distemper, the Countenance falls, and the Visage appears longer than usual, the Breast becomes more prominent, and

and a cold Numbneſs prevails all over the Body, the Breaſt yields a ſnoring Noiſe, and the ſuperiour Parts are bedewed with a cold Sweat.

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 310. The moſt common Cauſes of Apoplexies are, *firſt*, polypous Concretions of the Blood; *ſecondly*, an inflammatory Spiſſitude of it; *thirdly*, a thick, glutinous or pituitous Blood, and a dull inactivity of the whole Maſs; *fourthly*, a ſimple Plethory of the Veſſels from any Cauſe whatever; *fifthly*, Tumors ariſing within the Cranium. "To which may be added Extravaſations of Blood or Serum from Contuſions or Concuſſions, occaſioned by external Violence, and innumerable other latent Cauſes." *The moſt common Cauſes.*

Art. 311. The Diviſion of Apoplexies into Sanguineous and Pituitous is of uſe, but then it is not an exact and perfect Diviſion; ſince there are other kinds, *viz.* ſerous, atribilarious, and polypous Apoplexies, *&c.* *The Diviſion.*

Art. 312. A ſlight Fit of an Apoplexy is carried off by a plentiful, warm and equable Sweat, a great Diſcharge of thick Urine, a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, or of the Menſes, by a Diarrhœa or a great Fever coming upon it. If the Apoplexy be more ſevere, it uſually terminates in a paralytick Diſorder of ſome part of the Body, or of all one Side, which is termed an *Hemiplegia*; or ſometimes of all the Body below the Head, which is called *Paraplegia*, and is ſeldom curable, but always leaves behind it a great Defect of Memory, Judgment and Motion. An exquiſite Apoplexy quickly carries off the Patient; it is ſeldom known that they live beyond the ſeventh Day. *Prognoſticks.*

Art.

The Cure various. *Art.* 313. The Cure is to be varied, according to the Difference of the Causes: If occasioned by a cold phlegmatick Cause, we are presently to endeavour that the Pressure of the glutinous Sizinefs may be diverted from the Head, by Derivation into other and opposite Parts, and *by universal Evacuations:* For this Use *Vesicatories, Causticks, Frictions, Ligatures, Antiphlegmaticks*, sneezing Medicines, and all sharp *stimulating* things are to be used, as *Emeticks*, strong *Cathartick*s, and *sharp Clysters*; as the following:

℞ *Pulp. Colocynth.* ʒſs.
fol. Nicotian. ʒiſs.
Coq. in Aq. Font. q. ſ. ad ℥x.
admisce Sal Gemm. ʒij.
M. f. Enema.

Yet in the use of all these oftentimes the Mischief is increased, the Matter being more violently moved and afterwards fixed, and the Strength often sinking under the Evacuations: Therefore, in endeavouring a Dissolution, we are to insist upon *Evacuations* and *Avulsions*, as much as the Case will bear; whence the Rule (of *Hippocrates*) *Bleeding*, except it relieves, kills. (And of *Celsus*, it kills or cures.) But if it is occasioned by a hot Cause, and the Distemper seems inflammatory, then presently take a large quantity of Blood out of the *Jugular Veins*, and repeat it as there is occasion; by which, if the Distemper is curable, some relief will arise: a *Diarrhœa* is by all means to be promoted; give *Diluters, Attenuants*, and *Diureticks*: keep the Patient as much as you can out of Bed, especially from lying down. As to the rest, the Reader may consult the Author.

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 314. The Signs that foreshew the Probability that a Person may likely be seized with a Fit of an Apoplexy, are Pain of the Head, a Vertigo, a Fulness of the carotid Vessels, a Failure of the Memory, spontaneous Tears, the Obscurity of the Sight, the *Incubus*, Slowness and Hesitation of Speech, a Distortion of the Mouth, grinding the Teeth in Sleep, a frequent Numbness of the Arms or Legs, a Coldness of the Extremities, *&c.* *Foregoing Signs.*

Art. 315. In this Distemper all the Animal Functions cease at once, and the Person falls to the ground, as if Thunder-struck, without Motion, (from hence it is, that it is called the *Thunder-struck* or *Planet-struck Disease*) Respiration itself is more or less impaired, the Breath is drawn sometimes with Snoring, sometimes without; the Pulse still remains pretty strong, and very hard, except it be in extreme dangerous Cases, where it fails; the Colour of the Visage and Eyes for the most part looks red, the Face appears tumid; there is a profound Sleep, out of which there is no waking the Person; sometimes the sphincter Muscles of the Bladder and Anus are relaxed; towards the latter end comes on a frothing at the Mouth. *The Fit.*

Art. 316. A Hemiplagia or Hemiplexia is when only half of the Head, and of the rest of the Body, is affected. (After the manner of an Apoplexy.) *Hemiplagia.*

Art. 317. The proximate Causes of an Apoplexy, are either the Privation of the Motion of the Animal Spirits in the Brain, or the obstructed Circulation of the Blood through the Brain; too much Venery, especially in old Men, *The Causes.*

 disposes

disposes them very much to an Apoplexy, as also violent Passions of the Mind, Anger, *&c.* Contusions and Concussions of the Head, the Itch struck in, Mercurial Vapours, the Fumes or Vapours of Charcoal.

An hereditary Distemper. *Art.* 318. An Apoplexy is frequently Hereditary: all that die of an Apoplexy, are suffocated; therefore *the freer the Respiration is*, so much greater is the hopes of the Recovery, and the contrary: Frothing at the Mouth is always a mortal Sign.

The Cure. *Art.* 319. *Barbette* in the Cure of an Apoplexy, commends *Mercurial Unction*: There is some fear in prescribing *Emeticks*, lest Suffocation should follow, which deters a great many Physicians from that Practice. In a *Sanguineous* Apoplexy Bleeding is necessary, in a *Phlegmatick* one to be omitted, because hurtful, but *an Antimonial Vomit* is rather to be given; the Person seized with it ought not to lie down in Bed, but sit up. *Sharp Clysters* are to be given made of *Lavend. Rut. Majoran. Nicotian. rad. Pyrethr. Irid. nostr. Vin. benedict. Sal. Gem. pulp. Colocynth. in Nodulo ligat.* &c. In the Fit itself, Universals not being neglected, *volatile Salts* and *Sudorificks* are convenient, especially *Aurum Diaphoret. Poterii, Cinnabarina, Spec. Diambr. Confect. Alkermes*; *Sudorificks made of the Woods*, in the Declination of the Fit, continued for some time are very advantageous.

To prevent it. *Art.* 320. For Prevention, universal Discharges being rightly premised, above all other things, the use of *Sage* any manner of way is much commended; in *Cubebs*, *Cardamoms*, *Sem. Sinap. & Erucæ*, there are singular latent Virtues, especially for old Men, taken in the form of Powder or otherwise in a proper Vehicle.

" *Issues*

" *Issues* also betwixt the Shoulder-blades are " approved of in modern Practice."

The Sentiments of COLE.

Art. 321. The Author thinks, that very sharp Colds and the long continued Frost in 1683, occasioned a great number of *Apoplexies* in the succeeding Years. *A singular Cause of Apoplexies.*

Art. 322. The drinking of an Infusion of *Rosemary*, *Sage*, *Betony*, *Lillies of the Valleys*, &c. like Tea, also *Coffee* and the Smoaking of *Tobacco*, are commended to prevent an Apoplexy; *odoriferous Balsams* called Apoplectick, and the *inordinate use of Snuff* are condemn'd. " Dr. " *Cole* bleeds very liberally, *viz.* to 30, 40 or " 50 Ounces, nay 60; and this Practice he " not only endeavours to establish by his own " Experience, but also by the Authority of the " famous Dr. *Gibbons*; and he not only urges " it in young Persons, but also in those ad- " vanced in Years: and he brings an Instance " of one 77 Years of Age, from whom he " took betwixt 20 and 30 Ounces of Blood, " and again at another time as much more " within the space of the same Week, for a " kind of Vertigo that remained, after the *Apo-* " *plexy* was gone off." *A large quantity of Blood taken away.*

The Sentiments of CATHERWOOD.

Art. 323. " The Author labours hard, and " leaves no stone unturn'd to introduce *Arte-* " *riotomy*, as being much more prevalent than " *Phlebotomy* in the Cure of Apoplexies; he as- " signs the place in the temporal Artery, and " asserts that the Operation is neither difficult " nor dangerous: the Artery is to be held *Bleeding in the Artery.*

" very accurately with the Fingers to keep it " ſteady, and the Wound is to be made not " by Puncture, but by Inciſion by a dextrous " Elevation of the Point of the Lancet; when " a ſufficient Quantity of Blood is taken off, the " Orifice of the Wound muſt be preſſed hard " with the Thumb againſt the *Os temporale* " by which means the *Thrombus*, if any happen, " will ſoon be diſſipated, and the Flux of " Blood will be ſtopped in a moment's time.

This Practice doubtful.

Art. 324. " But notwithſtanding, in truth " our Author to me at leaſt ſeems to fight " with mere Shadows, to ſhew himſelf to be an " imaginary *Hercules*. He boaſts himſelf of a " new Method; but how does he eſtabliſh the " Practice? Amongſt the few Hiſtories of thoſe " labouring under this Diſtemper, there is one " only which he produces, that was cured by " Arteriotomy. So that it is to little purpoſe " to inſiſt much upon it as from him. And " however the thing might be, it does not " ſeem likely (as Dr. *Freind* has rightly obſerved) " that our Countrymen will ever come " into that Practice."

A COLLECTION *of* Opinions; *from Reading and Obſervation.*

Various Cauſes diſcover'd by Anatomy.

Art. 325. In an Apoplectick Fit, the Jugular Veins ſwell and thoſe of the Lungs, which often burſt in thoſe that die of an Apoplexy. In the Bodies of the Deceaſed *a viſcid Serum* is often found in the Ventricles of the Brain; ſometimes *Tumours* as big as one's Fiſt near the *Conarium*, betwixt the Brain and *Cerebellum*; ſuch an one (from *Drelincurtius*'s Obſervation) in a fortnight's time firſt occaſioned *Blindneſs*, then

Deafness, afterward a *loss of all the Senses*, and at last *Death*. In the Brain of one dead of an Apoplexy, (says *Cheselden*) I have observed all the Blood-Vessels distended with Blood, the Ventricles, and the Substance of the Brain itself more than usually full of Lympha, and the Dura Mater very much thickened, &c. *Emeticks* (says *Dolæus*) from the Testimony of Experience, whatever *Sylvius* says to the contrary, give the greatest Relief. " There is no Remedy more " powerful in all sleepy Distempers than, ℥ss. " or ℥ij. of *Vinum Emeticum* by the Mouth, and " ℥iij. or iv. in a Clyster. If the Clysters given " stay up too long, the discharge is to be promoted with sharp Suppositories; in particular, with a piece of *Venetian Soap* cut in the " shape of an Acorn." We admit of *Bleeding* in all *Apoplexies*, in all Ages, and even in very old Persons: To those that are timorous, instead of this, we order Leeches or Cupping-Glasses.

Art. 326. *Rhodius* hath observed, that in all *comatous* Affections, especially a *Lethargy* and *Apoplexy*, whilst the Pulse from a small one became great, and gradually increased to a remarkable Magnitude, such died in a little time; for the Pulse in this Distemper is most commonly strong and full, which deceives a great many. *A strong Pulse deceitful.*

Art. 327. Those dying of an Apoplexy ought not to be buried under three Days, because in that time all the Humours are moved, and some within that time have been observed to revive. *Barbette.* The following Liniment is reckoned a Specifick in a *Lethargy* and *Apoplexy*. *N. B.*

℞ *Ol. Succin.*
— *Spicæ.*
— *Castor.* ana ℈ij.

Flor. Hiperic.
Succ. Rut. express. ana ℥iij.
M. f. Linimentum.

Anoint the Neck, *&c.* *Cupping-Glasses* applied to the Head are the chief and only Remedy in an Apoplexy. *Riverius, Zacutus Lusitanus,* &c. When the Distemper is extremely dangerous, let an *actual Cautery* be applied betwixt the first and second *Vertebra* of the Nape of the Neck.

Several Re-dies. *Art.* 328. The following Medicines may sometimes be made use of, as there is occasion: *Antimon. Diaphoret. Antihect. Poterii, Aur. fulminans, Aurum Mosaicum, Cataplasm. suppedale, Cataplasm. de halecibus, Elater. Elect. antiapoplecticum, Empl. cephalic. Elixir Pæon. Mynsicht, Enema acre, Enema apoplectic. Ens Veneris, Flor. Sal. Armoniac. martiati, Gargarism. ad pituit, Infus. Cephalic. Pil. volat. all sorts of Snuffs,* (*Flor. Benzoin.* added to other Snuffs, makes them much more effectual,) *Pulv. ad Guttet. Tinct. Epileptica, Vinum Benedict.* &c.

Of an HEMIPLEGIA, *a* PARAPLEGIA, *or* PARAPLEXIA.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Reason of the Names. *Art.* 329. "Mention has been already made "of an *Hemiplegia* (*Art.* 316.)" A *Paraplegia* or *Paraplexia* is when the whole Body, except the Head, is affected by reason of the spinal Marrow's being obstructed; more commonly it is a *secundary* Distemper, tho' sometimes a *primary*; Sense, or Motion, or both, are either entirely lost, or much impaired.

Different from an Apoplexy. *Art.* 330. Paraplegia's which immediately follow an *Apoplexy, Epilepsy,* and other Distempers,

pers, are commonly called *Palſies*; but a Palſy is a quite different Diſtemper, as will appear below. (*Art.* 332.)

Art. 331. *Vomiting* is convenient in all Paraplexia's, and *Purging*, to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages; *Bleeding* is neceſſary in plethorick Bodies: In the next place, *Sudorificks* are very uſeful, mixed with Specificks; a Decoction of *Saſſafras* with *Roſemary* and *Juniper-Berries*. Sometimes *Aurum fulminans gr. iij. vel iv.* is given. For the reſt of the internal Medicines, ſee an *Apoplexy* and *Palſy*. Baths *ex formicis* have really a ſingular Effect in curing *Paraplegia's*. *The Cure.*

Of a Paralysis *and* Paresis.

The Sentiments of Ettmuller.

Art. 332. The Names *Paralyſis* and *Pareſis* seem only to intimate a difference in the degree of the Diſeaſe, the former being the *grand Diſtemper*, the other pretty much the ſame as to Eſſence, but a ſlighter kind. A *Paralyſis* or *Palſy*, in propriety of Speech, is a Reſolution and Relaxation of the Ligaments and Membranes ſerving for Motion; it is not cauſed from Obſtructions of the Nerves, but merely from a Reſolution of the membranous and nervous Parts; and herein it is diſtinguiſhed from a *Paraplegia*, which derives its original from an Obſtruction of the Nerves. This Obſtruction comes after an Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Convulſions, Vertigo, *&c.* which Diſtempers are changeable one into the other, and very often end in a *Paraplegia*. But a Palſy before mention'd, comes on after other Diſtempers vaſtly different, *viz.* the Scurvy, the Hypochondriack Affection, the Cholick; and it frequently occurs in *Paralyſis and Pareſis.*

in Countries, where the People accuſtom themſelves to the drinking of much Wine and ſpirituous Liquors. Or alſo ſometimes it ariſes from external Cauſes, as from the Fumes of Metals, or the like.

The Cure difficult. *Art.* 333. A Palſy, other circumſtances being equal, is more eaſily cured than a *Paraplegia*, which commonly reſiſts all the Endeavours of the Phyſician: The Motion only loſt, and the Senſe remaining, may be relieved; a *Tremor* coming upon it, is a good ſign of recovering Motion. " But an Atrophy, or Waſting, and " Coldneſs, are bad Omens."

The Cure. *Art.* 334. Gentle *Purging* is only to be made uſe of with *Merc. dulc. & extract. Helleb. Spec. Diaturb. cum Rhabarb. Pil. fœtid.* &c. and afterwards, *Sudorificks*, *apoplectick* and *epileptick* Medicines, of *Vipers*, *Amber*, *Earth-Worms*, *Milleped. & Formicæ*, *Antimonials*, *Martials*, *Bezoardicks*, *Aurum Diaphoreticum*, *Antiſcorbuticks*, and *Specificks* boiled in Whey, when it owes its Origin to Cholick Pains: And externally to anoint the Abdomen, with *Galban. Paracelſ.* but *Galban. Sennert.* is a more excellent Medicine. See *Bates's Diſpenſatory.* In general, *Nettling* the relaxed Member is of the greateſt Uſe: I ſpeak by Experience. Natural Baths, Baths *ex Formicis*, *Unguent. Martiat. Nervinum*, *Paral ticum*, &c.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

The Definition. *Art.* 335. A Palſy is a Reſolution or Relaxation of the nervous Parts from their natural Tone, by means whereof their Motion and Senſe, either one, or both, all over the Body, or in ſome particular Part or Parts, are impaired, ſo as to be unable to exert the natural Functions.

Art.

Art. 336. A Dulness of the Mind, a Loss of Memory and Stupidity often degenerate into a Palsy. And a Palsy most commonly succeeds some other Distempers, the chief of which are, a *Carus*, an *Apoplexy*, the *Scurvy*, Convulsions, the Cholick, the Gout, *&c.* *Whence it proceeds.*

Art. 337. A Palsy succeeding an Apoplexy, a Carus, Convulsions, the Cholick, and other Affections of the Brain or nervous System, if it does not grow better in a little time, nor give way to Medicines, it commonly remains incurable: If it happens to Persons in Years, of an ill Habit, very scorbutick, or those that are intemperate, altho' the Distemper be not very violent, yet it is hard to cure. *Difficult to cure.*

Art. 338. *Phlebotomy* in general is not convenient for all Persons; and if we forbid it, yet it is not for the same reason with the Antients, *viz.* because we take the Palsy to be a cold Distemper. Universals premised, *viz.* Vomits and Purging, medicated Drink may be prepared of *Sage*, *Betony*, *Stæchas. Lign. Sassafras*, *Cort. Winteran.* &c. Some Paralyticks are cold, others of a hot Constitution; and therefore Remedies ought to be of a different kind, as is usual in the *Scurvy* itself. The most noted Medicines in this Case are, *Viperina*, *Pulv. rad. Serpent. Virgin. Gum. Guaj. Tinct. Succin. Sp. C. C. succinat. Pulv. Ari. compos. Chalybeates*, and all *Antiscorbuticks*, especially *antiscorbutick Juices* with *Aq. Raphan. Oranges*, &c. Externally, *Fomentations*, *Liniments*, *Cupping-Glasses*, *Vesicatories*, *Whipping with Nettles*; also putting the relaxed Part into the Grains, after the Wort is drawn off, or into the *Belly or Thorax of a Beast new-killed*; or lastly, an *artificial* or *natural Bath.* These not succeeding, we are to proceed to more powerful Medicines, as *Diaphoreticks*, *Salivation*, *The Cure.*

and

and *stronger Emeticks*, &c. The most usual *Sudorificks* are, *Decoct. Guaiac.* the *Spirit* and *Oil* of the same, *Mixtura simplex, Fl. & Spir. Sal. Armoniac. Aurum Diaphoreticum, Sal. Viper. Bezoar. Min. Tinct. Antimon.* &c. There is no better Medicine than the Use of *our hot Baths*; yet they make some worse. "For poor People, "and those that live too far from the *Bath*, "in imitation of the natural, warm Baths "may be made after this manner:"

> ℞ *Calc. viv.* ℔iv.
> *Sulph. viv. pulv.* ℔ij.
> *Coq. paulisper in Aq. commun. Cong. xx. vel xxx. pro semicupio.*

From Reading and Observation.

The Cause. *Art.* 339. The mere Deficiency or Want of Spirits will sometimes cause a Palsy, as in infirm old People; immoderate Evacuations of Blood or *Semen*, &c. will do the same; because from impoverished Blood but few Spirits can be separated in the Brain.

The cutaneous Papillæ the Organs of Sense. *Art.* 340. It is probable that the cutaneous *Papillæ* are the Organs of Feeling; and from thence one may give a reason how Sense may be lost and Motion remain, *viz.* because Motion is by the Nerves, and the Sense of Feeling by these *Papillæ*.

A Remedy. *Art.* 341. A Fomentation made with a Decoction of Emets and their Hillocks in common Water, used every Day to paralytick Limbs, often proves very beneficial, and sometimes procure present Relief by restoring the Parts to their natural Strength: at the same time also the following Oil may be used;

> ℞ *Sem. Sinap. parum contus.* q. v.

Spir.

Spir. Lavend. comp. q. s.
ut madefiat,
Infund. frigidè per hor. 24.
& deinde exprimatur Oleum.

With this Oil let the *Vertebræ* of the Neck and the Spine of the Back be anointed, as also the paralytick Limbs. Nothing is more powerful (says *Chesneau* from his own Experience) to discuss any Humour that is fixed in the *Vertebræ* of the Loins or the Muscles, than the *Oleum Philosophorum* and *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, viz. that Oil or Turpentine, which comes off in the Distillation next after the Spirit, and is of a yellow Colour. If a paralytick Limb be withered, it is scarce ever known to be restored.

The Virtues of Terebinth. è Chio.

Art. 342. Dr. *Harris*, in *Observ. de Morb. Grav.* asserts, that *Terebint. è Chio* hath admirable Effects in this Case, and prescribes it after this manner:

℞ *Terebinth. è Chio* ℥iij.
Solv. in Vitel. Ov. immiscendo
Syr. Stæchad. ℥j.
Aq. Lact. alexiter. ℥iv.
M. f. Haustus.

To be taken every Morning for four times. He adds also, that he hath given ℨvj. or ℥j. of *Terebinth. Venet.* dissolved after the same manner in a Draught, not only in the Palsy, but also with good Success in the *Gout* and *Rheumatism*.

The Palsy of the Larynx.

Art. 343. The Larynx, Pharynx, and Gullet, are sometimes paralytick. The Palsy of the *Larynx* hinders Swallowing of Liquids, but not of Solids; because the *Epiglottis* does not perfectly cover the Aperture of the Larynx. The Palsy of the *Pharynx* hinders the Swallowing of Solids, but not of Liquids. The Palsy of the *Gullet* hinders all manner of Swallowing. Sometimes

Of the Pharynx and Gullet.

times Swallowing is impaired by the spasmodick Contraction of the Gullet, which is a familiar Malady in Hypochondriack Persons, and those that are Scorbutick.

The Cure. *Art.* 344. Epispasticks are to be applied; Antispasmodicks and Antiparalyticks are to be used internally and externally: Gargarisms and Linctus's that are proper in the Palsy of the Tongue (345) take place here; especially *the Juice of Sage with Nutmegs and Castor*, frequently held in the Mouth, and for some time. "In my "Practice I have also used the following Ca-"taplasm:"

℞ *Pulp. Rapar. coct.* ℥iv.
Herb. Rut. contus. Mij.
Sem. Sinap. ℥j.
Pulv. alb. Græc.
— *Euphorb.* ana ʒij.
— *Sulph. viv.* ʒiij.
Ol. Succin. gut. 100.
Unguent. Nervin. q. s.
M. f. Cataplasma.

To be applied to the Throat.

The Palsy of the Tongue. *Art.* 345. In the Palsy of the Tongue, the *Juice of Sage* alone restores the Speech: I have sometimes used the following Gargarism in my Practice with good Success:

℞ *Fol. Salviæ,*
— *Rorismarin.* ana Mj.
— *Hyssop.*
— *Puleg.* ana Mss.
Sem. Staphid. agr.
— *Sinap.* ana ℥ss.
Coq. in q. s. Aq. Font. ad ℔j.
Colatur. add.
Succ. Salv. depurat. ʒij.
Oxymel. Scillitic.
Aq. Regin. Hungar. ana ℥j.

Syr.

Syr. Stœchad. ℥iij.
M. f. Gargarisma.

Let them hold two spoonfuls in their Mouth for some time, and then spit it out; and repeat the same often in a Day.

MISCELLANEOUS *Quotations.*

Art. 346. They that have the Palsy all over most commonly die presently, but if they do not so, they may happen to live some considerable time, but seldom ever get out of it; they lead a miserable Life, their Memory being quite effaced. Celsus's *Observation.*

Art. 347. The Cure of this Distemper is not much different from that of the *Venereal Disease*; and therefore *Mercurials, Sudorificks, a Decoction of the Woods*, &c. are advantagious. Externally, *Unctions, spirituous* and *penetrating* things to be used not on the Part affected, but the Spine of the Back, as *Unguent. Nervin. Martiat. Ol. Terebinth. Sal. Volat.* &c. The following Emplaster also may be applied to the Spine of the Back with a great deal of advantage: *To be cured as the* Lues Venerea.

℞ *Emplast. de Ranis*
cum Mercur. quadruplo ℥j.
Camphor. ʒss. M.

Malax it with *Ol. Succin.* and make a Plaister. *Waldschmid.*

Art. 348. Pitcarn's *antiepileptick Tincture*, in the Chapter of an *Epilepsy*, (385.) given without Purgatives, is commended by the Author. Pitcarn's *Tincture.*

Art. 349. The Reader may himself judge of the Virtues and Uses of the following Medicines. *Cataplasma de Rapis, Cinnab. Antimon. Emplast. de Pyrethro, Enema apoplectic. Enema Terebinth, Fotus spirituosus, Galbanet. Sennert. Gut. Goddardian. Infus. Cephalic. Liniment. paralytic. Ol.* *Other Remedies.*

Ol. Lumbricor. (It is of wonderful Effect, made by Distillation.) *Pulv. ad Guttetam, Spiritus sanguin. Succi scorbutici, Tinct. Cantharidum, Tinct. Epileptica, Unguentum ad Atrophiam, Unguentum Salino-volatile.*

Of a CATALEPSIS.

Catalepsis. *Art.* 350. A Catalepsis or Catoche, so called by the *Greeks*, and *Congelatio* by the *Latins* and *Arabians*, is a Distemper, in which they that labour under it, remain stiff, as if they were frozen up, in the same Posture they were, when seized with it: yet sometimes they have some imperfect Sense of Hearing and Seeing, and remember some things, which they tell of, when they are got out of it; if any thing be put into their Mouths, they swallow it; and if any one forces them along, they will walk. The Soldiers that were taken with this Distemper at the Siege of *Metz*, held their Spears in their Hands, and the Horsemen pursued their March, as others did, who were well. It is a Distemper that seldom happens, but it is very acute, commonly determining in Death in three or four days time at the farthest; sometimes however, it changes into an *Epilepsy*, *Apoplexy*, or *Melancholly*: in general, very few recover out of it; and no one gets out of it, that is seized a second time.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

The Description of the Disease. *Art.* 351. A Catalepsis or Catoche happens very rarely, but is a most astonishing Distemper; all the Senses both internal and external, and Motion are suspended; so that the Persons seized with it are stiff and immovable like Statues, and

and if by any force they are moved and put into other Positions, after that they retain those new Postures. By the Vulgar they are deemed to be in an Extasy. "In this Disorder (says *Dolæus*) "there is a Suppression of Stool and "Urine; yet Respiration continues entire with- "out being impaired, as also the Circulation "of the Blood; but the Sick remain immove- "able like Marble Rocks."

Art. 352. "With regard to the Cure in ge- "neral, it will be very evident, to any one, "who will be at the trouble to look into prac- "tical Authors both ancient and modern, that "this Distemper requires much the same Re- "medies and Treatment as an Apoplexy; where- "fore it is rightly stiled an *inverted Apoplexy.* "All Remedies that are endued with a pro- "perty of inciding and attenuating viscid Hu- "mours are proper, and such also, that, as oc- "casion may require, are capable of discharg- "ing them out of the Body; *Volatile Salts* "are very good, *Antimonial Vomits, Epispasticks,* "*Antispasmodicks, Antiparalyticks,* &c. are con- "venient." *The Cure.*

The Sentiments of BOERHAAVE.

Art. 353. The proximate Cause of this Dis- ease is the Immobility of the *common Sensory*, un- alterable from the very moment of the Seizure; for which reason likewise from that moment there is an absolute Rest or Stagnation of the Blood and secreted Humours in the Brain. In this Distemper all the Functions of the Brain are impaired, and consequently the several Func- tions depending upon it. Those Muscles only remain distended, that were so at the Seizure; however, Respiration and the Pulse of the Heart remain, *The proximate Cause.*

remain, but for the moſt part with a Diminution. That the Blood-Veſſels of the Brain both Veins and Arteries are very turgent, being forcibly filled with thick Blood, the Diſſections of thoſe, who have died of this Diſtemper, ſufficiently demonſtrate. This Diſtemper proves almoſt always mortal.

The Cure. *Art.* 354. It has been known, that this Diſtemper hath ſometimes been carried off by a *large Hæmorrhage of the Noſe*: for which reaſon it is rational to attempt the Cure by promoting (when it may be done) Hæmorrhages at the Noſe, at the Hæmorrhoidal Veins, or by the Menſes; likewiſe Sternutatories, Emeticks, Veſicatories, Iſſues, (*Interſcapulary* eſpecially) Setons and a diluting or moiſtening Diet, are convenient.

Of a Stupor *or* Numbness.

Stupor or Numbneſs. *Art.* 355. " A Stupor or Numbneſs in general is a Weakneſs of the Senſe of Feeling, " or Motion, or both; which truly, moſt " commonly, is a ſort of ſcorbutick Palſy " begun; at leaſt it is moſt commonly the " Forerunner of that Diſtemper. If it ſeizes " ſeveral Parts at once, it threatens an *Hemi-* " *plegia* or an *Apoplexy*." A *Stupor* in the Face is a prodromous Symptoms of a *Tortuta oris*. (362.)

Sleepineſs. *Art.* 356. " Of this kind alſo is that Diſ- " order, by ſome called a *Sleepineſs*, of one " or more of the Limbs. This Sleepineſs ſeems " to be an Affection compoſed of a Numbneſs " and a ſort of Pain intermixed, ſuch a Pain " as often happens from an external Cauſe, to " wit, by a Compreſſion of the Limb or Nerves " in it, by which the Influx of the Animal " Spirits is hinder'd; which afterwards, upon

" the

" the Preſſures being removed, flow plentifully " and ſuddenly into it, and make a ſudden Al- " teration, which is followed by that Pain and " Uneaſineſs.

Art. 357. " I knew a certain Perſon, almoſt " ſixty, who had laboured a long time under " a *nervous Cholick*, to wit, about thirty Years, " afflicting him every Year for ſome Months, " who fell at laſt into this Diſtemper; the " Cholick almoſt vaniſhing, or at leaſt but ſlight- " ly diſturbing him with Pain; he was affected " with a *Stupor, Numbneſs, and Sleepineſs of his* " *Arms and Legs, eſpecially of the Hands, and* " *the Tarſus, and the Muſcles of the Eyes.* I or- " der'd for him *Rhab.* ℈j. vel ʒſs. to be chewed " every other or third Day, ſome time in the " Morning, and to take once or twice a-day, " *Opobalſam. puriſ. gut. xx. vel xxx. in Sacchar.* " *Cryſtal. inſtillat.* I altogether forbad the " drinking of Beer, and all manner of diſtilled " Liquors. Moreover, I adviſed him to eat " only twice a-day, to wit, a Breakfaſt and a " Supper, and that after an Interval of nine " Hours, omitting Dinner; to drink Spaw- " Water at Supper, to quench Thirſt, inſtead " of Small-Beer or common Water; and by " this Method, whilſt I write this, he ſeems to " be better. I have not as yet had any Expe- " rience of the Virtues of the *Piſſelæum Indi-* " *cum.* (658.) *A ſingular History.*

Of a TREMOR *or* TREMBLING, *vulgarly called a* PALSY *or* SHAKING-PALSY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Tremor.

Art. 358. A *Tremor* is a Distemper a-kin to *convulsive* Diseases, in which something convulsive concurs with the natural and voluntary Motion: It is an Affection that discovers itself to the Eyes. Trembling happens upon great Passions of the Mind, especially that of Anger, and Excess of Drinking, but this is *accidental* and *transitory*: Those that dig in Mines, and those that work about Metals are pretty often subject to a *Tremor*: Too much Venery disposes Persons to Trembling; those that are grown in Years are almost always, more or less, troubled with a Tremor.

The Prognostick.

Art. 359. Trembling is sometimes dangerous, because it easily degenerates into other greater nervous Distempers, as a *Palsy*, *Lethargy*, *Apoplexy*, *Spasm*, &c. In old People it is incurable. Trembling which comes upon Women after Delivery, by the Retention of any thing in the Womb, which ought to have been brought off, is dangerous; for sometimes it brings on Convulsions and Death.

Art. 360. All those things help Trembling, which are convenient in *paralytick*, *apopelctick*, and *convulsive Distempers*, and which are called *Nervina*; particularly *Sage-Ale*, in the next place *Stœchas Arab. Rosmarin. Meliss. Majoran. Rad. & Sem. Pœon. Bac. Junip. Rob. ejusd. Decoct. è Lignis*, *Aromata*, *Castoreum*, *Sterc. Pavonis*, *Cinnabarina*, &c. As to Externals, the same are useful as in *Tonick Convulsions*; to

which may be added, the Use of Baths. (*Psychrolusia.*)

Of Convulsions.

Art. 361. Convulsion or Contraction is an involuntary and perpetual Retraction of the Nerves and Muscles towards their Origin; and so it is distinguished from *convulsive Motions*, which have their Intervals of Contraction and Relaxation. And is either *Universal*, called *Tetanus*, which is divided into *Emprosthotonus* and *Episthotonus*; or *Particular*, which respects a particular Part, Limb or Joint: Of this kind is a *Spasmus Cynicus*. *Convulsion, and its Divisions.*

Of a Spasmus Cynicus.

The Sentiments of Schmitzius.

Art 362. When both sides of the Mouth are contracted, it is called a *Spasmus Cynicus* [if one side only is drawn awry, it is termed *Tortura Oris.*] It receives its name from the Similitude of the Grinning of Dogs, when they are enraged and preparing themselves to bite. It is an unsightly Distemper of itself, and difficult to be cured; it is oftentimes the Forerunner of some other fatal Distemper, as of an *Apoplexy*, or *Epilepsy*. Bandage, if it be rightly managed, may do some service to reduce the Face to its natural Figure. *Antiparalyticks* and *antispasmodick Medicines* are to be made use of. "I prescribed the following "Liniment for a Man about eighty Years of "Age; in the mean time not neglecting internal "Medicines, proper for the purpose, which "I have now forgot; and he was cured beyond "expectation." *Spasmus Cynicus, and wry Mouths.* *The Cure.*

℞ *Sapon. Venet.* ℥ij.
Camphor. ℈ij.
Ol. Mac. per Express.
Aq. Regin. Hungar. ana ℥ß.
Sp. Sal. Armoniac. Gut. XXX.
Ol. Junip. Gut. XL.
—*Castor.* ℥iß.
M. f. Liniment.

The Sentiments of CÆLIUS AURELIANUS.

Aurelianus's *Description.*

Art. 363. Sometimes in these sort of Spasms or Contractions the Cheeks are drawn asunder backwards, somewhat like as if they were laughing. Sometimes they affect the Eye-lids and the Nostrlis, the Neck also and the Shoulders, which makes the Persons appear as if they were cringing under the Weight of a Burden. "But "this last Species seems to be an *Emprostho-* "*tonus.*"

Elsewhere.

The Cure.

Art. 364. "In these sort of particular Spasms "or Contractions, after due Evacuations (where "they are indicated) have been made, *antiscor-* "*butick* and *antispasmodick* Remedies are to be "given: The most eminent amongst these are "Expressions of *Millepedes*, also *Castor*, *Elixir* of "*Piony* and a Decoction of *Guaiacum*, and last "of all Topicks are to be used. In Contrac-"tions of the Limbs it is an approved Practice "to thrust the Part affected into the Belly of a "Bullock or Sheep just killed, and to hold it "there as long as the natural Warmth of the "Beast continues. Baths, especially the Sul-"phureous, are commended; and *Sennertus* ex-"tols his *Balsam. Galbani Terebinthinatum.*

The

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Art. 365. A *Tonick* Convulsion, is a Convulsion properly so called; that is to say, when the Part, wherein the Convulsion is, remains stiff, and it is to be feared, that it will continue in the same State of Contraction. In the *East-Indies* Convulsions of all sorts are Epidemical Distempers, of which *Bontius* has treated very elegantly. *Tonick Convulsion.*

Art. 366. Amongst general Remedies, *Clysters* are very beneficial; the internal Medicines are *Carminatives, Cephalicks, Antiepilepticks*; if the Case be very obstinate, a Decoction of the Woods: Externally, *spirituous and penetrating Liquors* are useful, especially *Earth-Worms* applied alive; *Ol. & Sp. Lumbricor. camphorat. Ol. Succin. cum Petrol. Galbanetum Paracelsi cum Ol. Euphorb. Ol. Terebinth.* *The Cure.*

Elsewhere.

Art. 367. Spasms or convulsive Motions are Contractions of the Muscles, not constant, but ceasing and returning alternately, with some Interval of Rest or Quiet, caused by the involuntary and irregular Influx of the Animal Spirits. Such are seen in *Epilepsies*, in *hysterick* and *hypochondriack Passions*; sometimes in the *Scurvy*, and in *malignant Fevers* that have not ended with regular Crises; *in Wounds of the Head and large Contusions*, &c. But these Distempers are treated of separately by themselves. Convulsive Motions or Spasms arise from the Disorder of the Spirits descending irregularly from the Origin of the Nerves. A *convulsive Tension* of the solid Parts is one of the primary Causes, *Spasms, or convulsive Motions.*

which destroys the Æquilibrium betwixt the Solids and Fluids. *Journal des Sçav.*

Why mortal. *Art.* 368. Convulsions are not mortal unless they occasion Suffocation, *viz.* when the Muscles of Respiration are convulsed.

Of the HICKUPS.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

Hickup. *Art.* 369. A Singultus or Hickup is a convulsive Motion of the Diaphragma. *Sneezing* coming upon a Hickup puts an end to it, because it is a spasmodick Motion, contrary to it. Sometimes this Distemper continues for many Days, Months, or Years: Sometimes 'tis altogether incurable, in which Case, some hidden Defect in the Conformation of the Parts is the Cause of it, affecting the Mouth of the Stomach, the Diaphragm, or the Nerves.

The Cure. *Art.* 370. As to the Cure, (as it is a *primary* or a *secondary* Distemper; if the latter, respect is to be had to the Distemper it depends on; in general, *Antispasmodicks* and *Stomachicks* are to be given:) *Laudanum* with *Cordials, Zinzib. cond. Stomachicks, Carminatives, Emeticks* being first prescribed and *Purges* with *Calom.* &c. Externally, *Cataplasm. ad Singult. Mynsicht.* which is compounded of *sharp Leaven, with the Powder of Mint and other Aromaticks malaxed with Ol. Cast.* &c. Some apply a Fomentation to the Stomach, hot, with a Spunge; or hot Bread moistened with *Vinegar, cum Cast. Pipere & Sinap. coct.* Internally, the inward Skin of a *Fowl's Stomach* dried and powder'd: If it continues obstinate (when it is a *primary* Distemper) for some Weeks, in a strong Body, Vomits are to be given.

Art. 371. A Girl labouring under this Distemper for a long time, after a great many Medicines given in vain, was cured by an Empirick only with *Sp. Æruginis. Bonetus.* *Sp. Æruginis.*

Art. 372. The learned Physician cannot but be well acquainted with the Use of the following Medicines: *Aurum Mosaic. Cataplasm. Stomach. Fotus spirituosus, Potus Stomachicus.* And above all the rest, *Julap. Moschat.* than which I have not yet known a better Medicine, (says *Fuller*;) sometimes it affords, one would almost think, supernatural Assistance, and overcomes the Hickup: I have verified the Truth of this in my own Practice. *Diascordium* in a large Dose *ad* ℨij, in Fevers. *Sydenh.* (Nay, it may be given to ℨiij.) *Various Medicines,*

Of SNEEZING.

Art. 373. Sneezing is a convulsive Motion of the Muscles serving to Expiration, and of the Diaphragma: It comes upon us against our Will, most commonly by the Acrimony of the Humours breaking out of the Glands of the Nostrils, of their own accord; or it is excited by Sternutatories, yea sometimes by a cold Air, or by the Rays of the Sun. *Sneezing.*

Art. 374. Too much Sneezing is a Disease of the *convulsive kind*, and therefore in general requires the same Cure. *Lenients* and *Mucilages* are to be drawn up into the Nostrils: It requires almost the same Method of Cure with the Hickups. (370.)

Of an EPILEPSY.

The Sentiments of ETTMULLER.

An Epilepsy. *Art.* 375. Epileptick Fits are convulsive Motions, in which the whole Body, or a great many Parts, are variously contracted, vibrated, or agitated. There are three Degrees of this Distemper: The *First* little differs from the third Degree of a *Vertigo.* (303.) In the *Second* Degree there are various Agitations and Gesticulations, the external and internal Senses either remaining entire, or being hurried into Deliriums; they dance, sing, laugh, weep, talk ridiculously, baul out aloud, strike their Breast: After they are out of the Fit, sometimes they remember all that has past, sometimes they know nothing of it. In the *Third* Degree, all the Use both of Sense and Reason is lost, they fall upon the ground, gnash with their Teeth; they lift up the Body very much, froth at the Mouth, bite their Lips and Tongue, *&c.* After a while the Symptoms growing milder and remitting, the Persons lie, as if asleep, and when they come to themselves they know nothing of what is past, but only complain of a Numbness, and a sort of Heaviness of their Head, and a Weariness of their Limbs: those who have it in the second Degree, are imagined by the Vulgar to be possessed by the Devil.

Three Degrees

Prognosticks. *Art.* 376. It has been observed that the Epilepsy, especially the *essential Epilepsy*, is very much governed by the Moon. An *habitual Epilepsy* sometimes continues with a Person many Years, without putting an end to his Life; however, the long Continuance and frequent Fits are apt to impair both the Body and Mind;

they

they enervate the Body with paralytick Disorders, and oppress the Mind with wild Imaginations, Forgetfulness and Stupidity. When this Distemper seizes People after they are 25 Years old, it commonly continues with them their whole Life, according to *Hippocrates*; but this is not universally true. In Children there is great hopes, that the Distemper will leave them about the time of their Puberty.

Art. 377. The Cure is to be begun with *Emeticks*, especially if the Distemper is occasioned by any Disorder of the Stomach, *Mercur. Dulc.* is to be mixed with Purgatives, which ought also to be of the milder kind; *Absorbents* are commended; *Chalybeats*, *Mineral Waters*, *Decoct. è Lignis*, *Issues*. If *Bleeding* is made use of, let it be done in the Ankle. The following Medicines are reckoned amongst the Antiepileptick Specificks: *Rad. Pæon. Mar. Flor. Lill. Conval. Tiliæ, Sem. Rutæ, Viscus Quercinum,* vel *potius Corylinum, Lign. Buxi, Spir. Cerasor. Nigr. Aq. antiepilept. Langii, Spir. Sang. human. Secund. human. Cranium humanum, Dens Hippopotami, Castoreum, Stercus Pavonis, Camphora, Sal. & Ol. Succin.* The Cure.

Art. 378. To rouze the Person out of a Fit, let the *Smoak of Tobacco* (or of Feathers) be blown in his Face, the Fumes of *Amber* also are good. *Ligatures* are also convenient to hinder the spasmodick Communication, if, for instance, the *Convulsions begin from the extreme Parts.* What is to be done in the Fit.

The Sentiments of WILLIS.

Art. 379. The Fit of an Epilepsy seems to be only a greater and more severe universal Convulsion, whose Access for the most part happens The Description of the Fit.

on

on a sudden, and seizes the Epileptick, when he thinks nothing of it, and in the Twinkling of an Eye deprives him of his Sense and Understanding, and fells him to the ground; for he does not only fall, but is cast down with great Impetuosity; then he grinds his Teeth, and froths at the Mouth, and often beats his Head; his Arms and Legs, Neck and Back, either become presently rigid and inflexible, or else they are distorted with various convulsive Motions. In many Epilepticks, the Breast, the Hypochondria and the Belly are inflated and swell. After some time the Fit wears off, and they return to themselves, and complain only of a Pain of the Head, and a great Stupor and Dulness.

The Cure. *Art.* 380. The Epilepsy is a Distemper most difficult to be cured; tho' sometimes it admits of cure by the Help of proper Remedies; sometimes it leaves the Person of its own accord, which usually happens about the time of Puberty; some die of it, with others it is changed into some other Disease, *viz.* into a Palsy, Stupidity or the loss of the Understanding, or into a confirmed Melancholly, (incurable Maladies.) *Alphonsus Ferrius* affirms, that he hath cured several epileptick Persons with a *Decoction of Guaiacum* alone, given twice a-day to the quantity of 6 or 8 Ounces, ordering them for their common Drink a second Decoction of the same Wood (as is usually done in the *Lues Venerea.*) If to the Decoction of Guaiacum were added *Radix Pœoniæ* and other Specificks, perhaps the Medicine might still prove the more efficacious.

The Sentiments of CHESNEAU.

Nota bene. *Art.* 381. The Notion of our *French* Physician is singular, and, I think, very well worthy of

f Remark, "What a Palpitation is to the "Heart, (says he) just the same epileptick Fits "are to the Brain; for since both these *Viscera* "are endued with the Power or Faculty of ex-"erting their *Systole* and *Diastole*, for the same "Use and Purposes, on the account of these, "and from the same Causes, it is requisite, that "they should be liable to the like *Pathemata* or "Symptoms one with the other." Therefore an Epilepsy, whether it be look'd upon as a primary Distemper, or as a Symptom only, is to be defined, a certain Alteration of the Brain, or of some other Part or Appurtenance of it, by which it is disposed to generate a Matter, Ichor, or Vapour noxious and offensive to the Brain by its specifick Quality, which, when it attacks that noble Organ, flings it into a violent Agitation or Motion not unlike the Palpitation of the Heart, to the great prejudice and injury of the Animal Functions, affecting also the whole nervous System, which palpitates also in its kind, (all one as the *Arteries* do, when the Heart suffers a *Palpitation*,) and this is continues to do, until the noxious Matter be shook off from the Brain.

Art. 382. I cannot approve of what almost all advise, *viz.* That the Limbs are to be held in the time of the Fit, thinking that by that Restraint of the convulsive Motion the Muscles are relieved: but it is far otherwise; for since this Restraint is violent, and hinders the Contractions of the Muscles to come to their full Extent, the more it is hindered from that, the greater is the violence done to the Fibres of the Muscle. *Holding of the Limbs.*

The

The Sentiments of BARBETT.

The Cause it arises from to be considered.

Art. 383. If an Epilepsy proceeds from a *peculiar Indisposition* of the Brain, it is always attended with a Heaviness, and a violent Pain of the Head, also a Debility of the Senses, a Stupor, Paleness of the Face, and an interrupted Sleep; if *by consent* of the Stomach, they will feel a Pain about the Heart and the Orifice of the Stomach, with a Corrosion and Distension, especially when fasting, they bear Hunger with a great deal of difficulty; Nausea, Pain, and Palpitation of the Heart, and Fainting, always precede a Fit; and the Fit terminates with vomiting of cholerick, phlegmatick, or acid Humours: If from the *Womb*, Pains are perceived about the Loins, and the Region of the *Os Pubis*, attended with severe Pains of the Head.

The Cure.

Art. 384. In the Cure of this Distemper *Flor. Sal. Armoniac. & Spiritus ejusdem* are excellent, which is very volatile and penetrating; also *Cinnab. Nativ.* is very good. Universals being premised, the following Haustus, given twice a-day, cured a Girl of this Distemper.

℞ *Sapon. Hispan. albiss.* ʒß.
coq. in lact. vaccin. ℥ iij.
pro Haust.

To be drank warm.

The Sentiments of PITCARN.

Pitcarn's Tincture.

Art. 385. In an Epilepsy and the Palsy, after *Vomiting* repeated, and *Blisters*, the following anti-epilectick Tincture may be given, (but younger Persons may take *Mercury* and Broth with Earth-worms.)

℞

℞ *Rad. Valerian sylv.*
— Dictamn. alb. ana ʒvj.
Pulv. Castor.
— Stercor. Columbin. ana ℥ß.
Visc. quercin. ʒvj.
Cort. Cinnam.
Summit. rorismarin. ana ℥ß.
Fol. Sen. ℥ij.
Jalap.
Turpeth. ana ℥ß.
Infund. frigide ad dies x.
In vin. alb. Gallic. ℔ viij.
Colatur. add. pulv. Cran. human.
Ungul. Alc. ana ʒij.
Sacchar. ℥iv. *cui immisce*
Ol. Succin. ℈iv.
Spir. Castor. ʒij.
M. f. Tinctura, Dos. ℥iv.

This Tincture, without the *purging* Ingredients, is good in the Palsy, when the Distemper is declining; it is also very good for the Patients to plunge the Parts affected in cold Water, they they being first well rubbed before the Fire.

The Sentiments of HARRIS.

Art. 386. ℞ *Lumbricor. terrest. præp.* ℥j. *A specifick Powder.*
Cran. human. præp. ʒij.
Sem. Cardamom. min. ℈ij.
M. f. Pulv. in
Chart. xij. *dividend.*

Of this let the Person take one Paper twice a-day, in a Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking three Spoonfuls of the same after it.

℞ *Aq. ceras. nigr.*
— Flor. Tiliæ ana ℔ ß.
— Pæon. Comp. ℥ij.
Tinct. Castor. ʒij.

Syr. Pæon. Comp. ℥ij.
M. f. Julap.

But because the Stomach is apt to loath so great a quantity of nauseous Powder, a little after each Dose, the Person may presently take thirty Drops of *Elix. Prop. Dulc.* dropped upon a little Sugar; and by this Method a young epileptick Girl was cured, after several other things were tried in vain.

A Miscellany *of Quotations.*

Art. 387. An epileptick Person, (other Medicines being ineffectual) may be carried to Sea, to excite Nausea and Vomiting; which may be done more than once, and then let him walk three or four Hours in a Day, for a whole Week, or longer, in *a Furrow, immediately after the Ground is turned up by the Plough, in a Field that hath lain fallow for some Years.* Some will be apt to say, that the Author dreams: He that thinks so, let him try the Experiment, and perhaps he will not repent it.

Art. 388. Above all things, to cure and eradicate an Epilepsy, *a Milk-Diet* is prevalent, but then a total Abstinence is required from all other Eatables and Drinkables; as we are informed by the remarkable History of a Physician, cured by that Method, not long since living at *Croydon.* See *Cheney's Treatise of the Gout,* p. 103, &c.

Art. 389. The proximate Cause of every Epilepsy is always a too great Action of the Brain upon the Nerves, serving for Motion, and none upon those for Sensation. *Boerhaave. Melancholy* Persons sometimes become epileptick, and so on the contrary. An Epilepsy (says *Hippocrates*) befalls phlegmatick People, but not cholerick.

lerick. *Crato* commends *Native Cinnabar*, as the Loadstone of an Epilepsy, given after this manner.

℞ *Cinnab. nativ.*
optime trit. ℥ß.
Coral. rub. præp.
Margar. præp. ana ℈ ij.
Croc. Britan. ℈ j.
Fol. auri N°. xv.
M. f. Pulvis.

The Dose is a Scruple in a cephalick Julep. *The Juice of Rue* is much commended for an Epilepsy, and therefore the Extract of it must have the same Virtues, and may be more conveniently taken. *Fuller's Elect. Peruvian. Antiepilept.* is a most excellent and infallible Medicine, as Experience hath taught me, (says *Fuller.*) After due *Evacuations*, to grown Persons the Dose is ʒj. Morning and Evening for three or four Months, and afterwards for three or four Days before the *New* and *Full-Moon*. It quite eradicates *Epileptick* and *Hysterick Distempers*, and *Chorea Sancti Viti*. In these kind of convulsive Diseases, I have frequently given the forementioned Electuary, and (I gladly acknowledge,) my hopes were seldom frustrated. The wonderful Virtues of *Rad. Valerian. Sylvestr.* are very much cried up by *Fabius Columna*, taken notice of by *Riverius*, and afresh confirmed by M. *Marchant* upon Experience. *Memoir de l'Acad.* Vol. X. p. 430. The *Peruvian Bark*, (says *Colebatch*, in his *Tract. de Visco*,) does not cure an Intermitting Fever with more Certainty, than *Viscus Arboreus* does an Epilepsy, Chorea Sancti Viti, and all convulsive Distempers; also a convulsive Asthma, (and consequently a convulsive Cough). The Dose to grown Persons in substance is to ʒß, or more, in the form of a Bolus every sixth Hour, drinking after it a Draught of a strong Infusion *Viscus Arboreus.*

of

of the same Plant. If to every Ounce of the Powder, a Drachm of the *Asa Fœtida* be added, the Medicine will be more effectual. "Doubtless it would be worth while to try the Virtues "of the *mucilaginous Juice of the Berries* in these "Distempers; for it is very probable that the "same, if not a greater Virtue, is in it, and, "perhaps, would be less nauseous." Besides the Medicines already mentioned, the following also sometimes may answer the Intention of the Prescriber: *viz. Aurum fulminans, Aurum Mosaic. Pulv. ad Guttetam, Spir. C. C. succinat. Elect. Cephalick. Elect. Epileptic. Tinct. Epileptic* and *Insus. Cephalic.* according to *Fuller, Elect. Epilept.* & *Emulsio Pæon. Bates*, &c.

Of a Chorea Sancti Viti.

Chorea Sancti Viti.

Art. 390. A *Chorea Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus*'s Dance, took its Name from St. *Vitus*'s Chappel, where, in the Spring of the Year, the young People of both Sexes us'd to meet to dance; and dancing, as they did, in a whimsical and enthusiastical way, they were sometimes seized there with this convulsive Distemper.

The Sentiments of Sydenham.

Its Description.

Art. 391. St. *Vitus*'s Dance is a Species of Convulsion; Boys and Girls are sometimes seized with it at the Age of about ten Years and upwards, between that and the time they reach to Puberty. It discovers itself first by a kind of Lameness, or an Instability of one of their Legs, which they in a ridiculous manner draw after them; the Arm on the same side they cannot hold still a moment of time, but if they lay it on their breast, or any other part of their Body,

it

it is presently snatch'd away from thence by a Convulsive Motion, how much soever they may endeavour to prevent it. If they go to drink, before they can bring the Cup to their Mouth, they move their Hand to and again with great variety of Motions; for they cannot bring it thither in a right line, but after manifold Turnings and Gesticulations, occasioned by the Convulsion of the Part, perhaps at length by great chance they may hit the Mark; then they suddenly catch at it, and greedily drink it off, as if they did it on purpose to raise laughter in the Spectators.

Art. 392. To perform the Cure rightly, *a Vein is to be opened*, and the next Day give the common *purgative Potion*, and in the Evening *a paregorick Haustus.* Afterwards *bleed* again, and let the Patient repeat the *Purge* as before, and for the third or fourth time, if the Strength will bear it. Those Days that are free from Purging, the following Medicines may be given. *The Cure.*

℞ *Conserv. Absynth. Roman.*
flaved. Aurant. ana ℥j.
Anthos ℥ß.
Theriac. Andromach. veter.
Nuc. Moschat. condit. ana ʒiij.
Zinzib. condit. ʒj.
Syr. è Succ. Citri, q. s.
M. f. Electuarium.

Of which let him take the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, and at five a-clock in the Afternoon, drinking after it five Spoonfuls of the following Wine.

℞ *Rad. Pæon. Mar.*
— *Enul. Campan.*
— *Imperator.*
— *Angelic. ana* ℥j.
Fol. Rut. Chamædr.
— *Salv. Beton.*

Marrhub. alb.
Summit. Centaur. min. ana M j.
Bacc. Junip. ʒ vj.
Cort. Aurant. ij. *M.*

Infuse them cold in ℔ *vj.* of Canary-Wine, and strain it off as it is used.

℞ *Aq. Rut.* ℥ iv.
— *Epilep. Langii*
— *Brion comp. ana* ℥ j.
Syr. Pæon. comp. ʒ vj.
M. f. Julap.

Let him take four Spoonfuls every Night going to bed, dropping into it eight Drops of *Sp. C. C.* Apply to the Soles of the Feet, *Emplast. è Caranna.*

To prevent a Relapse.

Art. 393. For fear of a Relapse, at the same Season of the next Year (or a little sooner) in which the Distemper appear'd, bleeding should be again repeated, and purging two or three times.

A singular Cure.

Art. 394. " I myself have seen two Girls, " troubled with this Distemper, for a long time " dancing, as if it were to Musick, at which " time they were not sensible of what they did; " I cured them both with an *Expression of Millepedes and the Cortex Peruv.* after *Bleeding* and a " gentle *Cathartick. Solenander* gives a singular " Example of this Distemper, *Consil. Med.* p. 310. " *Fuller's Elect. Peruv. etileptic.* hath an excellent " Virtue in curing this Distemper. The Father " of the said Girls, who was a Clergyman, " really thought that his *Daughters were bewitched* (as he called it) nor would be per- " suaded out of that Opinion. But, that the " thing was far otherwise, appeared plainly by " the Event; for the forementioned Medicines " presently dispossessed that Devil, which would " not give way to *Prayers* and *Tears.*"

Of Fascinations *or* Inchantments.

Art. 395. " I have learnt nothing by Experience in my Practice of Fascination, whatsoever or how many things soever may be reported concerning it: Nor do I believe that any Distempers are produced by Inchantments, and therefore there is no occasion to be solicitous about Medicines in the Cure of such. But in some prodigious Distempers, attended with a multitude of unusual Symptoms, *Medicines against the Worms*, those also that cure the *Epilepsy*, or *Suffocation of the Womb*, or *discuss Flatulencies*; as also those which naturally resist those Dispositions in the Body with which the Devil may abuse them for his purpose (as Divines think) always take place." *Fascination.* *The Cure.*

Of the Hypochondriack *or* Hysterick Passion.

The Sentiments of Sydenham.

Art. 396. The Hypochondriack and Hysterick Affection is a most frequent Distemper; for very few Women or sedentary Men are quite free from it: It imitates the Symptoms of almost all other Distempers; for whatever Part of the Body it is seated in, it presently produces such Symptoms as are suitable to that Part. In the Head it makes an *Apoplexy*, which also terminates in a *Hemiplegia*. It produces horrible Spasms, like those of an *Epilepsy*, producing an Hysterick Fit, properly speaking, commonly call'd a *Suffocation of the Womb*. It occasions an intolerable *Head-ach*, call'd *Clavus hystericus*; you may cover the Pain with your Thumb laid a-cross it. *Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion.*

It occaſions the *Palpitation of the Heart*, eſpecially in thoſe troubled with the *Chloroſis:* It ſometimes (but ſeldom) affects the Lungs, and cauſes a Cough almoſt continual, without Expectoration. It ſometimes imitates *Cholick Pains* and the *Iliac Paſſion*, and ſometimes terminates in the *Jaundice:* This ſort happens to Women that are of a lax Habit of Body; they commonly deſpair of Recovery. Sometimes it reſembles a *Nephritick* Fit. In the Stomach it cauſes *Vomiting*, in the Inteſtines, a *Diarrhœa*; yet without Pain. Sometimes it ſeizes the external Parts with Pain, eſpecially the Back, and ſometimes with ſwelling in the Legs and Ancles: The Tumors are diſtinguiſh'd from dropſical ones, inaſmuch as they are bigger in a Morning, and they do not pit with the Fingers. Sometimes it affects the *Teeth*. They certainly feel a Pain in their Back, whoever are troubled with this Diſtemper. A *Coldneſs* of the extreme Parts is a Symptom, which leads the Van, and moſt commonly does not go away till the Fit is ended. There is a Dejection and Sinking of the Spirits in almoſt all of them, they are very ſubject to fall into Laughter and Tears without any real Cauſe. Laſtly, (and which is worſt,) thoſe that are afflicted with this Diſtemper are ſicker in Mind than Body. Their Urine is clear and in great quantity, which is a *pathognomick* Sign. A Ptyaliſm ſometimes affects them to that degree, that you would almoſt believe, they had been put into a Salivation. Sometimes they have *nidoroſe*, ſometimes *acid Belchings:* They are diſturbed with the *moſt ſevere Paſſions of the Mind.*

The Cauſes. *Art.* 397. The *Procatarctick* Cauſes are either very violent Motions of the Body, or elſe much oftener ſome violent *Commotions of the Mind*, by

2 the